The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,605—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0 25-0 28-0	12-0 13-8 15-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0 25-0 28-0	12-0 13-8 15-0
31-0 38-0	18-0 20-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31-0 38-0	18-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell.....	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E Stewart.........	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA.........	3511	600	M. de Horne.......	9th May.
COROMANDEL..	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES...........	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO................	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
*b*AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa.......	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.........	A. Lussich	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar.........	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 5th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer DAMASCUS, 3,700 tons, of the Aberdeen Line, is due in Bombay shortly, and will leave for London about the middle of May.

The steamer is filled throughout with electric light and has splendid accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Applications for passages can be registered and berths will be allotted on steamer's arrival, when particulars as to sailing date, &c., will be advertised. For particulars as to passage-money, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE. MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375. Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE Steamer "STAR OF ENGLAND" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is discharging in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

S. S. "DEEPDALE" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 29th April, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th April, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in his Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

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by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.

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EVERLASTING INKSTAND.
NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS ! !

EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by puoring water in the Inkstand.

Annas 8 each.
Rs. 5-8 per Dozen.

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ESPLANADE ROAD

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.

A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.

Bottles......	Rs. 18 8	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 10 8	

GEISENHEIM.

Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

Bottles......	Rs. 22 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 12 0	

STEINWEIN.

Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz, cash.

HOCHHEIM.

A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.

Bottles......	Rs. 26 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 14 0	

NIERSTEIN.

Very soft and good bouquet.

Bottles......	Rs. 29 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 15 8	

LIEBFRAUMILCH.

A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

Bottles.........	Rs. 35 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 18 8	

JOHANNISBERG.

The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

Bottles	Rs. 45 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 21 0	

SPARKLING WINES.

Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.

Bottles	Rs. 39 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 21 0	

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.

The very finest wine of its kind.

Bottles	Rs. 46 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 24 8	

FINE MOSELLE.

Fine, full flavour.

Bottles	Rs. 34 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 18 8	

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.

Very fragrant.

Bottles	Rs. 38 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 21 0	

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.

Very rich, delicious bouquet.

Bottles	Rs. 46 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 25 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.

There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs.	41	0
Napier Johnstone	,,	28	8
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.			
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	,,	26	0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	,,	26	0
Glentromie	,,	23	8

Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs.	41	0
,, 3 ,, ,, ...	,,	36	0
,, less old 2 ,, ,, ...	,,	33	0
,, young 1 ,, ,, ...	,,	30	0
Dubois Lizee & Co. .... Boutelleau & Co. .... Louis Bechade & Co.	Prices on application.		

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.

We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN HOSIERY.

AGENTS:

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots..	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, **Rs. 110.**
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure...	Rs.	20	0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	,,	15	8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order...	,,	15	8

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS LIMITED
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.\ CH_3\ CO \\ O\ C_2\ H_5 \end{cases}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. W

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR of a Two-storied Bungalow on Cumbala Hill, consisting of a Drawing-room, Dining-room, Two Bed, Dress, and Bath-rooms, separate quarters. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to

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2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes............	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico.........	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards........		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards...............		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves..		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence............		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet..............................	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet..................................	,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet..............................		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes.....		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

			Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs.	42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE......	Gold Foil	,,	47
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DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's..................	Gold Foil	,,	60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874	,,	19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	,,	22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL...........	,,	37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.	,,	48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
HERR BRAUN.

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH,
"LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1889. Agents.

"BASEL MISSION" BALMATHA CLOTHS are made from the best English Twist. The Tweeds, &c., are made of the Select Patterns, and being woven in the country are much cheaper than imported cloths. They can now be had retail and wholesale from the Depôt, No. 27, Hummum Street.

ELECTION TO FILL A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES ELECTION.

I HEREBY give notice, as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, that TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1889, has been fixed for the Election of a COUNCILLOR, in the place of Colonel A. B. PORTMAN, resigned.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay 1st May, 1889.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS' STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.

No.	Size	Rs.	No.	Size	Rs.
No. 3	22 by 17 by 16 in.	214	No. 15	28 by 22 by 21 in.	338
,, 6	24 by 18 by 18 in.	249	,, 20	31 by 24 by 22 in.	425
,, 10	26 by 20 by 20 in.	293	,, 31	38 by 25 by 23 in.	560

* No. 41—33 by 29 by 23 in........Rs. 650.
* This Safe is fitted with two distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower) on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 28th February 1889.
2.—To Sanction the payment of a dividend.
3.—To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4.—To Elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and Fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 6th May to 16th May, 1889, both days inclusive.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, 1889, at 3-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Accounts, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1888.
2nd.—To Declare a Dividend for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1888.
3rd.—To appoint 2 Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To Appoint 2 Auditors for the current year, and to Fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED, from the 4th to 18th May next (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents, Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of GANPATRAO JANARDHAN, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BABOOROW JANARDHAN, the Guardian and next Friend of HARICHANDRA GANPATRAO and MUKTABAI, the infant Son and Daughter of the said deceased..............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 27th day of April 1889.
BABOOROW JANARDHAN,
Petitioner, in person.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory,—Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Item	Rs.
Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescents	,, 800
Do. 20 ,,	,, 200
Lamps for arc lights	,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from Re. 1 to Rs. 20.
Candle-power from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY,
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS,

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED an English-built, C. Spring Cabriolette BUGGY with patent hood.

A Bran New English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulkur of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted, miniature Broughams, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, 5 years' old, 15 hands high.

One Black Hungarian Horse, broken in single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of Major Martin:—

Two Pair of well-matched Bay Walers, height 15-3 and 15 hands, respectively.

And One Self-driving Park Phaeton, nearly new, with patent break.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

Year	£	s.	d.	Year	£	s.	d.
1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,293	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________________
Address ________________
Occupation ________________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.
PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.
TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND...£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
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OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India.

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

Breed	Price
BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY	Rs.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Bisagno (s), from China. Yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie ; Rohilla (s), London ; and H. M.'s I. M. S. Lawrence, Muscat.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Aston Hall (s), for Liverpool ; Karagola (s), Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee ; Akbar (s), Aden, Hodeida and Jedda ; and Volturno (s), Aden and Hull. To-day :—Calder (s); for Gwadur, Busreh, &c. ; and Maple Branch (s), Trieste.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Bisagno entered the dock yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Labourdonnais and Rohilla entered ; and the s.s. Aston Hall and Asia left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 27th April shows a decrease of Rs. 2,29,937 in receipts.

Mr. Vanmaleedas Hurgovundass has contributed the sum of Rs. 51 to the Kapol Nirashrit Fund, in commemoration of the pilgrimage made by him to Benares.

Theft by a Dock Labourer.—Dugroo Khundoo, a dock-labourer, was charged at the Fort Police Court with the theft of a packet of medicine, valued at Rs. 1-8, belonging to the Port Trust. The prisoner, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Carriage Collision.—On the evening of Monday, the 29th ultimo, while a victoria with a pair of horses belonging to Mr. Chabildass Lulloobhoy were being driven along the Esplanade Road the animals suddenly bolted and came in collision with a carriage belonging to Mr. Moreshwar Bapoojee, causing damages to the latter carriage to the extent of Rs. 200. Fortunately no persons were injured.

A Dishonest Ship Cook.—Shaik Mahmoo Ameer Khan, a cook in the employ of the P. and O. steamer Kashgar, was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram at the Fort Police Court with the theft of a quantity of stores, including rice, potatoes, and sugar, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the P. and O. Company. The accused, on admitting the offence, was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonmnet.

Gallant Rescue from Drowning.—On Tuesday afternoon a Parsee gentleman named Maneckjee Rustomjee, aged about 50 years, residing at Tardeo Road, went to a well in his compound to draw water, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. The gentleman's mallee, hearing the splash in the well, immediately jumped in and supported his master until assistance arrived, when they were both taken out of the well, a little the worse for the ducking.

Reported Theft.—Hussain Ally Mahomed Ally, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes from a tin-box, which, it is alleged, had been opened by some person with a duplicate key on or about the 24th ultimo. The complainant suspects a relative of his named Abdool Ally Keekabhoy, the only person who, he alleges, had access to his (the complainant's) room. Abdool Ally was arrested, but no trace of the stolen property could be found.

Lost in the Sea.—Abba Natha, a servant to Noor Mahomed, a cart-builder, reported to the water police authorities on Tuesday that he arrived here by the s. s. Kalanudi on the 29th ultimo, and while crossing from the steamer to the shore he dropped a bundle containing Rs. 276-8-0 in cash belonging to his master and which was the proceeds of the sale of his master's carts, which he had sold at Chiploon. Divers were employed to search for the bundle at the Mody Bunder, where it was alleged to have been dropped, but no trace of it could be found.

Carrying Excess of Passengers.—Thukaram Hurry, Mahadoo Babajee, Hurry Babajee, and Anajee Sambajee, all tindals of native coasting padows, were charged yesterday before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram at the Fort Police Court by Constable Robinson with carrying an excess of passengers. The first was licensed to carry 63, but had on board 57 in excess ; the second was licensed to carry 43, but had 47 in excess ; the third was licensed to carry 35, but had in excess 49 passengers ; while the licensed number of the fourth being 63, carried an excess of 37. All four being convicted on admitting their offence, the first was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of 3 weeks. The second, third, and fourth were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 10 each, or in default to undergo imprisonment for two weeks with hard labour.

A Mendicant's Fatal Leap.—On Tuesday night Tricumjee Runchore, residing on the third floor of a house in Clive Road, on the Port Trust Estate, on returning home about midnight discovered a man trying to enter his room through a back window. Tricumjee raised an alarm, and the intruder immediately leaped from the place he was standing on to the stone pavement below. It was a long jump, the distance measuring about 38 feet, and the result was that he was killed on the spot. The name of the man was subsequently found to be Gungashanker Anundjee, a Brahmin mendicant, who lived in a room on the first storey of the same house as Tricumjee Runchore. An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday on the body of the deceased and the following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Gungashanker Anundjee was caused by injuries received by jumping from the cornice of a house on the third story on to the stone pavement below to avoid being arrested."

An Extensive Theft of Currency Notes.—Mr. R. N. B. Jejeebhoy, living at Byramjee Hall, Baboola Tank Road, the building once known as the Sudder Adawlut Court, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 36,300 and Rs. 2-15-7 in cash. The money was tied in a handkerchief and kept in an iron Chubb's safe, the key of which was kept in a drawer secured by two other Chubb's locks, the key of which in turn were always in his possession. Upon enquiries made by the police, none of the locks were found to have been tampered with in any way. This money, it appears, was given to the complainant for safe custody by his grandfather, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, some twenty days ago, when he was dangerously ill, to meet all funeral expenses at his death, an event then daily expected. Besides this money, there was also jewellery, valued at one and a half lakh of rupees, in the safe, which was left untouched. Upon a search being made by the police on the premises yesterday morning about half-past 8 o'clock there was found concealed under an iron pipe, where a number of China flower-pots were kept, in the backyard enclosure, twenty-three currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The search by the police for the remaining currency notes is still being continued.

Defrauding a Traveller.—At the new Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee made an application to Mr. Showshunker Govindram in behalf of an Arab merchant named Syed Zain bin Alvi Babood, a native of Hazara Mooth in Arabia. The complainant, it appears, transacted business at Singapore and Java, and prior to his departure from these ports his contrymen gave to his care a number of drafts on the new Oriental Bank, Bombay. He had received instructions to cash the drafts and obtain an equivalent amount in Arabian currency, handing over the same to their families and relations in Hazara Mooth. On arriving in Bombay about a month ago the complainant, in fulfilling his commission, made the acquaintance of two Arabs, Hoosein bin Mahommed Ally and Shaik Ally Khoja Abdool Nubia by name, and requested of them their assistance in providing him with the required number of kahals (Arabian coins). They consented, and the accused, accompanying them to their residence in Mody Bay, transacted the business with the merchant. It is alleged the defendants succeeded in inducing the complainant to deposit a sum of Rs. 4,590 with them, promising to obtain rahals for the amount in Arabian currency. Being confident in the men, Syed Zain handed over the money to the accused ; and on demanding its equivalent a few days later, he found they were unable to repay it. They advised him to take proceedings against them in a civil court, but on the advice of counsel he applied for a warrant against the accused. The magistrate granted the application.

Disturbance at Wari Bunder.—Shaik Cassum Ali Khan, a dock-labourer, and Kheemisa Moosa, a Seedee, were yesterday placed before Mr. Showshunkar Govindram, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, on a charge of assaulting several persons in the neighbourhood of Wari Bunder Goods Station. Mr. Morojee Kasinath defended the first accused. It seems that the two accused and four others were driving in a victoria, and finding their progress impeded by a cart-driver, Kheemisa Moosa got out of the gharry and struck him with a whip. A Parsee seeing the affray came to the assistance of the cart-driver. He likewise was maltreated by the Seedee, and raising a cry for help a second Parsee put in his appearance, and he too was attacked by Shaik Cassum. Information of the affair reaching the G. I. P. R. sepoys there on duty, three or four of them came forward with the intention of arresting the accused, who by this time were endeavouring to leave the scene of the disturbance. Police Constable Ragunath Wittujee, in attempting to stop the gharry, received a blow from a stick under his left eye, which rendered him unconscious, so that he had to be conveyed to the hospital. Being arrested, the accused were placed by Inspector Butterfield before his Worship, who, finding Shaik Cassum Ali Khan guilty of having committed an assault on several persons convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo four weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused, Khumeesa Moosa, was allowed two days to bring forward his witnesses.

GUSTAVE EIFFEL.

The *World* in one of its articles on "Celebrities at Home" deals with M. Eiffel, whose extraordinary tower has been and will be for some time yet the subject of some astonishment and discussion :—

There are many of its present inhabitants, says the writer, who remember the time when the site of the Quartier Monceau was pretty equally divided between waste land, market-gardens, and cornfields. The nomenclature of the broad throughfares which now traverse it in all directions commemorates in several instances the fame of great Frenchmen who have passed away, and it is undeniably in the fitness of things that the celebrated engineer, whose marvellous tower is destined a month hence to be the talk of all Europe, should reside in the street called after Gaspard Prony, one of the builders of the Pont de la Concorde, who was renowned in the early days of the century for his skill as a physician, a mathematician, and an inventor of mechanical appliances. There is a great deal in the Hotel Eiffel to distinguish it from the houses which surround it. The traditional *concierge* is, as might reasonably be expected, replaced by electricity. Both the *porte-cochère* and the inner door are opened by the same mysterious agency, and a warning bell continues to ring loudly until you have closed them behind you. A servant meets you on the staircase, and conducts you past a luxurious Oriental *fumoir* to a room on the first floor, dimly lighted by leaded casements *a la* Charles V., where M. Eiffel is engaged in making notes for a speech he is to deliver in the evening, after paying his morning visit to the Champs de Mars, and looking in for an hour at the workshops in the Rue Pasquier, in which the gigantic locks of the Panama Canal are still in course of construction, while the girders of more than one enormous bridge are being forged in the *ateliers* of Levallois-Perret. There is no busier man to be found between Calais and Marseilles than Gustave Eiffel, who worked twelve hours yesterday before dining at the Elysée, and who must correct the proofs of the *procés-verbal* of the last meeting of the Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is now President, prepare himself for a conference concerning his tower at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, and get ready the oration he is to pronounce at the banquet given by the old pupils of the Ecole Centrale to his friend M. Alphand, before he can hope to devote twenty minutes to his midday breakfast.

CURIOUS CONTRIVANCES.

The study of Gustave Eiffel is full of curious inventions and contrivances. Electric lights set in pink globes amidst branches of hammered iron and burnished steel enable you to see the bust of his daughter, by his friend Barrias, over the carved-oak mantelpiece, and the same sculptor's "Le Premier Note" on the top of the Louis XVI. bookcase. The Buddhist shrine in the corner is probably five hundred years older than the marble group, "Susanne surprise au Bain," beside it, and the portrait of Lucrezia Fede, the extravagant wife of Andrea del Sarto, the luckless art-agent of Francis I., is separated by more than three centuries from the luxurious saddle-bag chairs, in one of which you sit while M. Eiffel shows you how he can illuminate his writing-table when the brown and blue panes of the narrow mediæval windows on either side of it cause him any inconvenience. There is something very striking in the massive forehead, piercing eyes, and strongly marked features of the designer of the highest edifice the world has ever seen, and you cannot help being deeply interested in the various relics, which, as he laughingly informs you, cause almost every epoch in the history of civilisation to be represented around his escritoire. The sixteenth-century figure of St. John, and the Buddhist priests in the antique Satsuma vase, have in turn looked down approvingly on the first tracing of the bridge over the Douro, which won for their owner the cross of a Knight Commander of the Conception ; on the design for the viaduct at Szegedin, which won him the Iron Crown of Austria ; and on the original sketch of the principal façade of the last Paris Exhibition, which gave him the Legion of Honour. The clay lamp half hidden beneath a copy of his *Memoire sur le Viaduc de Garabit* belongs to the Paris of the Romans, and the quaint wine-pot, which lay buried for twenty generations at least in the old bed of the Seine below the fourth pile of the great tower, was used in the reign of Charlemagne.

HIS SUCCESSES.

Close to M. Eiffel's hand lies the last *Annuaire de la Societe des Ingenieurs Civils*, and it is with evident pride that he tells you how the marshal's baton of the engineers has come to him at last, and that it is the inventor of the Panama sluices, and the portable bridges now universally adopted in Cochin-China and Tonkin, who will welcome his European colleagues in July to the tower in the Champs de Mars and his artistic home in the Rue de Prony. Gustave Eiffel, if he had time, would willingly act as your guide in expeditions to his works at Turgan, Levallois-Perret, and the Rue Pasquier, but, as it is, the one hour he is able to give you proves wholly inadequate for the enjoyment of half the sights of his study. He has brought back photographs from every country he has visited, and his own productions (about which he says nothing) are certainly not the least valuable of the series. A large bronze plaque, bearing the inscription, "Pont Metallique de Bordeaux.—A Monsieur G. Eiffel, Chef du Service chargé des travaux, 1858-1860, les employés et ouvriers ," serves him for a paper-weight while reminding him of the earliest enterprise of his youth ; but it is a collection of little objects varying from commemorative medals to tiny busts, fashioned by the enterprising proprietors of Les Magasins du Printemps out of waste morsels of hammered iron from his *chantiers*, which brings him back to the burning question of the hour.

WHERE TREVETHICK FAILED.

Leaning over the table littered with views of the Buda-Pesth railway-station, the Nice Observatory, the *pont portatif* at Dong-Nhyen, the "Messageries" Bridge at Saigon, and a dozen other engineering triumphs in the far East, Gustave Eiffel sketches rapidly on a torn envelope the arrangement of curves which enabled him to succeed with his tower where Trevethick failed. The Americans, who planned a similar erection for the Philadelphia Exhibition, had not, like Eiffel, devoted their lives to the study of the mechanical use of metallic piles, and the idea of a pyramid resting on four feet, the abstruse calculations as to the resistance of the soil and the effect of the wind, as well as the plan of dispensing with innumerable cross-ties and supports, were entirely his own. He smiles with perfect good-humour at the diatribes of his detractors, and assures you, as he passes his hand through his thick closely-cut gray hair, that before the year is out the students of astronomy, chemistry, physics, and meteorology, to say nothing of the scientific soldiers, will all acknowledge their obligations to the much-abused "tower of three hundred metres." Although he admits a certain amount of justice in the criticism of the peasant, who said naively he had seen "nothing but the scaffolding and no tower," he insists quite as strongly on the elegance of the curves as he does upon the question of practical utility. Be this as it may, the edifice has already passed into the possession of a company, in which, however, its constructor retains a considerable interest. M. Eiffel believes that the great majority of the visitors to the Exhibition during the coming summer will insist on enjoying the panorama of Paris from the summit of the loftiest building which the ingenuity of man has ever devised, and he adds a rough estimate of profits to his characteristic drawing of the curves.

PROFESSIONAL IMMORTALITY.

The President of the Society of Engineers has no intention of basing his claim to professional immortality on the one undertaking with which his name will inevitably be always familiarly associated. He sets quite as much store by the useful works in Cochin-China and the bridge over the Tagus as he does by his latest achievement, and before he goes back to his unfinished speech he tells you something of the history of his early struggles. The man who still hopes to see the Panama Canal a *fait accompli*, and to whom some of his intimate friends have already given the name of "Pontifex Maximus," was born fifty-seven years ago at Dijon, in the Cote d'Or. He no sooner left the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, where he carried off every distinction within his reach, than he was employed on the construction of the bridge at Bordeaux. At Nive, Bayonne, Capdenac, and Florac he tried his new system of foundations with excellent results ; and in 1867 he designed the iron roof for the machinery gallery of the Paris Exhibition. He brought all the force of his inventive power to bear on the construction of the bridge at Sioule two years later, and the viaduct of La Tardes, with its enormous span, brought his skill at once into prominence. The viaduct of Garabit was looked on as little short of a marvel, for the arch which crosses the torrents of the Truyere measures no less than one hundred and twenty-two metres in height and one hundred and sixty-five in breadth. King Luis of Portugal was so delighted with the bridge over the Douro that he placed his own star on the breast of the French engineer, and afterwards ordered an inscription to that effect to be engraved upon it. Since then honours of all descriptions have fallen thick and fast on the head of Gustave Eiffel. If America could give him no cross for the base of Bartholdi's statue, the King of Cambodia testified his appreciation of the portable bridges by sending him his Royal decoration, while Spain made the spanner of the Tagus a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and the Emperor of Austria rewarded the builder of the railway station at Pesth with the ribbon of Francis Joseph. In Gustave Eiffel, M. de Lesseps found a collaborator after his own heart, and the former at once accepted the herculean task of constructing locks for the Panama Canal of a size and strength wholly without a precedent in the annals of mechanical science. Your host is quite as confident that M. de Lesseps' daring project will one day be carried out, as he is that before October some millions of sightseers will have breakfasted in the iron pavilion nine hundred feet above the level of the Seine. He hopes some day to renew your acquaintance at that altitude, when he will complete his explanations about curves and compressed air. He touches a knob which sets the electrical *concierge* in motion, and while you close the door at the foot of the staircase in obedience to the shrill signal which greeted your arrival, the energetic builder of the Eiffel Tower goes back to his post-prandial oration.

THE NEW WAR-SHIPS.

The thirtieth session of the Institution of Naval Architects was opened at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Wednesday, 10th ult. Lord Ravensworth, the president, in his opening address, congratulated the members on the flourishing financial condition of the institution and the great improvement of trade. In no branch of industry, he said, was this improvement more marked than in ship-building. They had also in prospect a large amount of Government work, and altogether the outlook was very satisfactory. Mr. W. H. White, vice-president and Director of Naval Construction, then read a paper on the designs for the new first-class battle-ships.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE NEW SHIPS.

In the evening the annual dinner of the Institute was held at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Lord Ravensworth. Lord George Hamilton, responding for the navy, said that in all the criticism and censure which in past years had been heaped upon the navy and the system of administration connected with it, not one word had been said in derogation of the ability, courage, and skill of our officers and seamen, and, as Englishmen, we might well be pleased at the fact that in the recent catastrophe at Samoa the British vessel alone escaped. Commenting on the discussion which had taken place before the institute, Lord George said it showed that the ships which were to be built were to be built not to fight against ideal ships, but ships which were in course of construction elsewhere ; and, in the second place, it showed that the navy had confidence in the ships which were about to be built. He did not think he was exaggerating when he said that the new battle-ships would be a distinct advance in naval architecture, and would be the highest combination of defensive and offensive power which had up till now been put in any vessel afloat. This was not only the impression of those at the Admiralty, but was the belief of those who would have to man these vessels. He admitted that it was an audacious thing to propose to build seventy ships of war and to arm and equip them at a cost of twenty millions. His proposal showed the absolute confidence he placed in his technical advisers, because were the estimates greatly exceeded he should justly be blamed. But he had confidence that the figures would in the main turn out correct : and from whatever point of view we looked at this matter, he believed the principle of carrying through rapidly and continuously the whole scheme of ship-building would be advantageous in every sense, and would give her Majesty's navy the strength which they deemed desirable at the least possible cost to the country.

DEATH OF M. CHEVREUL.

M. Chevreul, the distinguished French chemist, whose centenary was celebrated some two years ago with brilliant public rejoicings, died in Paris on Tuesday morning (9th inst.), having survived his son only by a week. The death of his son, a man of about seventy, had been carefully hidden from him. During the last few days the illustrious chemist had fallen into a state of great weakness. Since February he had scarcely left the house till about ten days ago, when he resumed his daily drives from the museum of the Jardin des Plantes to the Champ de Mars. M. Chevreul was born in 1786 at Angers, where his father had a high reputation as a doctor. He studied at the Ecole Centrale, which he left at the age of seventeen to enter the chemical works at Paris. In 1810 he was selected by M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes, as his assistant. Three years later he was appointed to the chemical chair at the Lycée Charlemagne. He was afterwards selected as superintendent of the dye-works and lectures on chemistry at the Gobelins Carpet Factory. The combination of practical work with the scientific study of the special processes in which he was engaged led to most important results. He recorded his experiments and observations in a paper published in 1829 entitled, "On the law of the simultaneous contrast of colours and on the matching of coloured objects considered according to this law in its relations to painting." M. Chevreul was an active and laborious student, and it is impossible to enumerate his discoveries and the papers in which he published them. One of his most important works was his "Chemical researches on fatty bodies of animal origin." The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, in recognition of his discoveries, awarded him in 1852 the prize of 12,000fr. founded by the Marquis d' Argenteuil. In 1810 M. Chevreul succeeded to M. Vauquelin as professor of practical chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, president of the Agricultural Society of France, director of the Museum of Natural History, member of the Academy of Sciences, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Government gave him a State funeral, voting some 1,000 francs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P & O Co's s s Rohilla, 3,511 tons, Captain M de Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from London with a general cargo.

The Coasting s s Hindoo, Captain G Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from the Cutch Coast with a general cargo and 486 deck passengers.

The Italian s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain Cognasso, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from China with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The s. s. Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda with a general cargo and 888 deck passengers.

The s s Maple Branch, 1,934 tons. Captain A Ritson, sails to-day for Trieste via Canal with a general cargo and Mr T L Vivian Millet, as saloon passengers.

The Hall Line s.s. Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain J. A. Hill, sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Holkar and child as cabin passengers.

The s s Volturno, 1,536 tons, Captain T R Watson, cleared yesterday for Aden and Hull via Canal with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Mitchell, and Miss Kingsbury, as saloon and 9 deck passengers.

The French Mail s s Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Aden with a general cargo, and Miss Conroy and Mr. Herbert, as saloon and 14 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persian S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J T Cronin, sails to-day for Gwadur, Busreh, and Intermidiate Ports with a general cargo, and Nawab Hesam-ul-Mulk Showkat Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad and family as saloon and 70 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R. W. Gimblett, sailed yesterday morning for the Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. Thos. Knight, Major and Mrs. Broome, Assist-Surgn J. E. Bairro, and 1 Native officer. For Verawal—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. O. Beaman and child and 1 infant ; and 72 deck passengers for the Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

H. M's. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

H. M's. I M S Lawrence, Captain D Paget-Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Muscat. The Lawrence is generally stationed in the Persian Gulf, and has come to Bombay for slight repairs. She left Bushire on the 22nd April, arriving at Jask on the 25th. Leaving Jask she next called at Muscat on the 27th. She left Muscat on the night of the 27th and arrived here yesterday evening at about 3-45 p. m. on her way to Bombay. The Lawrence had very fine weather. On the voyage the carpenter of the ship died and was buried at sea. The Lawrence spoke both the Outward and Homeward Mails on her way to Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2321	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
,, Hy. Balckow	639	Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Olympus	1603	Pollard	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Volturno	1537	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2284	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Strathearn	1854	Diarmid	N	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Athena	1193	Barker	P	Thomas G. Hill.
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Landaura	2118	Clark	1	M. Mackenzie.
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co.
,, D. Balduno	3011	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kashgar	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Imperator	2141	Bectinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, M. Branch	1735	Ritson	8	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Amphitrite	2186	Lemesich	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	11	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ataka	2?71	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hopetown	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Bisagno (s)	Cognasso	China, April 19
May 1	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden, April 24
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie
	Rohilla (s)	M de Horne.	London, April 3
	H M's I M S Lawrence	Paget-Jones.	Muscat, April 27

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Hodeida and Jedda
	Volturno (s)	Watson	Aden and Hull
2	Calder (s)	Cronin	Gwadur, Busreh, &c
	Maple Branch (s).	Ritson	Trieste

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arara for Marseilles.
,, Purulia, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
,, Tanjore, for Aden, Hodeida and Jeddah.
,, Rohilla, for China.
,, Bisagno, for China.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 1.

From London.

Govino s—50 barrels coal tar, G Moosajee ; and 51 barrels coal tar, D Hassunbhoy.

Sutlej s—26 bales paper, the *Times of India* ; 14 cases provisions, Green and Read ; and 40 drums chloride of magnesia, B B Narielwala.

From Liverpool.

Asia s—12 casks lubricating oil, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 133 casks pearl hardening, and 12 casks alum cake, Hormusji Dorabji Pudumji ; and 12 casks iron hoes, S Sullemanjee

City of Edinburgh s—3 casks Persian red colour, E Essoobjee.

From Glasgow

Asia s—300 drums boiled oil, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

From Hull.

Volturno s—941 bars iron, D Canjee.

From Antwerp.

Govino s—9 cases playing cards, Abdool Ally Thamerbhoy.

From Marseilles.

R Rubbatino s—50 barrels Portland cement, A R Jeemabhoy.

From Hamburg.

Sutlej s—80 cases earthenware, Volkart Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 1.

For Liverpool

Ataka s—300 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld ; 1,018 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee ; 106 bales cotton, K Sewjee ; and 97 bales cotton, Booth and Co.

Iran s—400 bales cotton, J C Busbby and Co ; 6,000 dholls coir yarn, H K Hajeebhoy ; 1,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; and 800 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—18 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For London.

Ganges s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co., 60 cwts gum arabic D Dossa ; 200 cwt pearl shells and 64 cwt olibanum, W Poonja and Co ; 25 cases mother-o'-pearl shells and 12 cwt fishmaws, D Peerbhoy ; 1 case Umritsur shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 220 bales cotton, J Lockhart and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Indra s—520 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram ; and 1,170 cwts myrabolums, H Govindjee.

For Hull.

Volturno s—3,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

Clio s—18,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; and 2,001 cwt myrabolums, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Falls of Inversnaid s—2 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

Indrani s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed and 1,500 cwt castorseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,980 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 15,588 cwts castor seed and 4,000 cwts, gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Ataka s—557 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; and 2,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Strathearn s—5,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Worsley Hall s—510 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

For Venice.

Juno s—250 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; and 700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Ganges s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Olympus s—150 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Juno s—210 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 648 cwts myrabalums, W Gurtler.

Olympus s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

D. Balduino s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquest and Co ; and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Falls of Inversnaid s—650 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Hopetown s—850 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Naples.

Indra s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Khalif s—770 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; and 165 bales cotton, A Blashcheck and Co.

Volturno s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Kobe.

Kashgar s—18 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—49 cwts gum arabic, M M Esabhoy ; 27 chests opium, H Hurdilal ; 15 chests opium, B Bushidar ; 13 chests opium, H Preemsookh ; 15 chests opium, T Sitaram ; 8 chests opium, K Kalooram ; 8 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 58 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 50 bales twist, F R Papa ; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 102 bales twist, O Khetsee ; 598 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,105 bales twist, D Bomonjee and Co.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, the National S and W Co ; and 3,500 bundles sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co.

Rohilla s—650 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—398 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co ; 202 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; and 25 bales twist, F R Papa.

Rohilla s—300 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Framroz Rustom Papa ; 50 bales twist, the National S and W Co ; and 50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 30.

Campbell, Lt-Col, M S, 23rd W L I, on leave, to England, from Mangalore.

May 1.

Collis, Col, Bl, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England, from Peshawar.

Cane, Lieut, Bl, R H A, on medical certificate, to England, from Rawal Pindi.

Hind, Lieut, M S, Y Norf Regt, on medical certificate, to England, from Sitapur.

Conolly, Col, Bl, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, to England, from Punjab.

DEPARTURES.—April 30.

Lamb, Captain, Bl, 1st Leinster Regt, from leave, to Calcutta.

May 1.

Hudson, Lieut, Bl, 2-5 Goorkhas, on leave out of India.

Waddell, Vety Surgn, A V D, M S, from leave.

Campbell, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2-Middl Regt, to join, to Kamptee.

Spilsbury, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Matheran.

Stanbridge, Major, Bo R A, Ordce Dept on duty, to Cassipore.

Broome, Major, Bo, Belooch Battn L I, on priv leave, to Kurrachee.

Philips, Colonel, Bo, 2nd Lanc, on medical certificate, to Europe.

May 2.

Dobbs, Capt, Bo, Commt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

Farquhar, Dy Surgn-General, M S, I M S, to rejoin, to Conoor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery

Bombay, May 2, 1889.

1. The prizes won by members at the Volunteer Rifle Association Meeting will be distributed on Saturday evening next.

2. Mess uniform or ordinary uniform will be worn by members at the distribution of prizes on the 4th instant.

3. Leave of absence for six months from this date is granted to Gunner W. Griffin.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, April 27.*)

Legislative Department.

Notification.

Capt J H Sadler, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on furlough of Col H S Jarrett, or until further orders.

Home Department.

Mr. T. W. Smyth is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 28th April, 1889.

Mr. A R Bulman is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th April, 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

Medical.

The services of Surgeon David Wilson Scotland, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Jails.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Prisoners Act, 1871, as amended by Act IX. of 1882, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the jails of Mandalay, Myingyan, Bassein, and Thayetmyo to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Judicial.

Under the provisions of section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI. of 1881, as amended by the Negotiable Instruments Act, II. of 1885, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Special Sub-Registrar of Khulna to be an ex-officio Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the limits of the Khulna district.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII. of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from the date on which Mr B H Baden-Powell, CIE, BCS, resigns his appointment as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab :

Mr A W Stogdon, BCS, to officiate as a Judge of the said Court, until further orders.

Police.

The services of Mr. E St. George Kaye, a District Superintendent of Police in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889, the date on which he proceeded on furlough.

The services of Mr. R F G Faussett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Port Blair.

Lieutenant R P Warren, 9th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on furlough of Captain P B Lindsell, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical.

The Reverend W A Hamilton, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 24th April, 1889.

Foreign Department.

Notifications.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M Gues as Acting Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of M Gasselin.

Surgeon C C Manifold, officiating Medical Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, with effect from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major R Caldecott, or until further orders.

Mr F L Petre is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major J H Newill, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

Lieut A F Pinhey, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is posted, temporarily, as Supdt of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, in addition to his own duties.

Major F W Snell, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Amreli, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Lieut-Col F H Jackson may officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, or until further orders.

Captain G E H Cates, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Captain J H Sadler may officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, or until further orders.

Major G. Gaisford, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

Mr E G Colvin, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

Lieutenant C Archer, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive pro tempore, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali.

Mr J A Crawford, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The services of Mr R C Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 13th April, 1889.

Lieutenant W M Cubitt, 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, is appointed to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, with effect from the 13th April, 1889, vice Mr R C Plowden, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Military Department.

Army Remount Department.

Captain H Goad, Bengal S C, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Assistant Superintendent Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Ordnance Department.

Colonel R F Lowis, R A, Director-General of Ordnance in India, to have the local rank of Major General while so employed. Dated 1st April, 1889.

Major E Wighton, RA, Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, is reappointed for a further term of five years, with effect from the 21st May, 1890.

Sikkim Field Force.

With reference to No 743 of 1888, Lieutenant A E Sandbach, R E, is appointed to be a Field Engineer, with effect from the date he joined the Force.

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Edmund Waller, Border Regiment, officiating Wing Officer 19th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 3rd April, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Major General H McLeod, R A, Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, (m c) for six months, under Article, 639, Army Regulations, India, vol I, part I.

Captain P B Lindsell, Bengal S C, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, (p a) for 182 days, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon P de Conceicao, 8th Bengal Infantry, (m c) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Colonel W B Birch, Bengal S C, for one year. Pension service—31st year, commenced 30th November 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel F W Nicolay, Bengal S C, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorka Regiment, for one year. Pension service—28th year, commenced 29th March, 1889

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant J G Hunter, Bengal S C, (m c) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon R Harvey, M D, (m c) for 153 days.

Deputy Surgeon-General A Walker, M D, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 251, Army Regulations, India, vol I, part I.

Conductor E Bredin, Ordnance Department, is granted leave within Indian limits (p a) for 121 days under rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

Honorary Distinctions.

The Most Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in notifying that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to sanction the undernoted words being inscribed on the colors and appointments of the corps named, in commemoration of their services during the Campaigns in the Carnatic and Mysore, in 1780-84 and 1790-92.

I—For services during the Campaigns of 1780-84. the word

"Carnatic"

The 2nd Madras Lancers.

The Madras Sappers and Miners (Queen's Own.)

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th Regiments of Madras Infantry.

II—For services at the battle of Sholinghur, on the 27th September, 1781, the word

"Sholinghur"

The 2nd Madras Lancers.

The Madras Sappers and Miners (Queen's Own).

The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th Regiments of Madras Infantry.

III—For services during the Campaigns in Mysore, in 1790-92, the word

"Mysore"

The 1st and 2nd Madras Lancers.

The 3rd and 4th Madras Cavalry.

The Madras Sappers and Miners (Queen's Own).

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Regiments of Madras Infantry.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th Regiments of Bombay Infantry.

2 Her Majesty has been also graciously pleased to authorize the 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers) to resume the badge of the White Horse, originally granted to the regiment by G G O dated the 13th November, 1783.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Edward Law, Madras General List, Cavalry,—20th April, 1889.

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major William Bernard Wilson,—24th April, 1889.

Medical Department.

The date of promotion of Brigade-Surgeon G C Chesnaye and Surgeon-Major J Bennett, MD, to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and Brigade-Surgeon, respectively, is the 14th January, 1889, and not as notified in G G O Nos 1032 of 1888 and 73 of 1889.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Benjamin Curtis to be Conductor, with effect from the 18th February, 1889, vice Conductor S Holmes, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Conductor Harry Sears to be Conductor, with effect from the 22nd February, 1889, vice Conductor T Evans, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Conductor Andrew Smith to be Conductor, with effect from the 25th February, 1889, vice Conductor J Irwin, transferred to the pension establishment.

Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary Henry Foster to be Assistant-Commissary.

Conductor John William Borthistle to be Deputy-Assistant Commissioner, and Sub-Conductor George Hallet to be Conductor.

With effect from the 15th March, 1889, vice Honorary-Lieutenant and Assistant-Commissary W Morrison, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Conductor James Tully, on probation, is confirmed in the warrant grade, with effect from the 30th August, 1888.

Retirements.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Colonel William Ewbank Chambers, Bengal S C—2nd April, 1889.

Colonel James Fitzgerald, Bengal S C—19th April 1 89.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th April, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Volunteer Corps.

Mussorie Volunteer Rifles Corps—Lieut-Col W. Lane resigns his commission.

Marine Department.

The following acting promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 24th January, 1889.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Class,—First Grade Officer and Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Class, E J Beaumont, Indian Marine, vice Lieut B Whitehouse, RN.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Class,—First Grade Officer and Assistant Surveyor 4th Class, St L S Warden, Indian Marine, vice Beaumont.

Public Works Department.

Mr. S Cox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed in the Accounts Branch, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment and posted to Burma.

Mr. H G S Savory, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the North-Western Railway.

Lieutenant Herbert Prentice, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey.

HIGH COURT.—May 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

406-86—Hore C and B—Noorbai vs. Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassum and others, Jefferson B D and K

428-84—H Bicknell, for pauper. Crustnarao Sakharam and another vs Atmaram Mhadhaji. M H Khan. (On Commssioner's report.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For dismissal.

48-89—Payne G S and—A Pears and another vs A Schweiger. Macfarlane E and H.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others —Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·731
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·8
Gener[illegible]irections of Wind.*	SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	233

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA DUSTS of Unequalled Excellence. GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUSTS at Annas 11, 10 and 8 per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., respectively.

DIVERS WANTED, at once. Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WHY pay more price for your Soaps and Scents, when SHROFF BROTHERS offer single article at Wholesale Prices. Pear's Soap As. 14 per box.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BAROUCHE, by "Thomas Black," recently done up, in very good order, and a pair of Australian Geldings, Black and Bay, aged, height about 15-1, a good working pair, Price for the turnout Rs. 1,000. To be seen at a few hours' notice at Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

OUR EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, Re. 1-4, Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1, and Extra Fine Pekoe Souchong, Annas 14 per lb. These are acknowledged by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A THIRD MISTRESS for the Bo. Education Society's Byculla Girls' School, Salary Rs. 70, with prospects of increase. Apply to the HEAD MISTRESS.

WANTED—Two Intelligent CLERKS who would write very neat and fast hand. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Good handwriting and experience in mill office work indispensably necessary. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY fully qualified SHORTHAND REPORTER. Apply, stating qualifications, giving references and salary required, to "REPORTER," care of this office.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House, Umarkhadi.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires COMFORTABLE HOME with private English Family residing in or near the Fort. SHARPLES, care of this paper.

BILLIARD CHALK, As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to teach French and German to private pupils. For terms, &c., apply to "A. S.," care of Miss Millett, Grant Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

TO BE SOLD.—Furnished STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

WATERBURY WATCHES FOR THE WRIST.—The New, Small, Short Wind, Ladies Watch is the Best and Cheapest. Complete, with Strap, for Rs. 16.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection aways in stock. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80. They also form most suitable Presents.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong, and handsome, half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
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FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
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REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EEVENING, MAY 1.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower yesterday in London, at 98½; but Indian Sterling Loan had advanced ¼ per cent., say to 109½. The tenders for the new 3½ million Sterling Indian Loan amounted to £9,300,000. Tenders at 101 will receive 59 per cent.; above that rate in full. Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 42 1-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ higher, at £67¾, though unchanged in the other denomination, at £70⅝. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ⅛ higher, at 1⅞ per cent., that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2 per cent. At Reuter's quotation of 87½, French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent higher; Exchange on London was slightly lower, at francs 25·25.

The Wheat Market remained without change; and in Mincing Lane Linseed and Rapseed were unaltered; but Coffee was 1s. per cwt. dearer both for Mid.-Plantation and Medium Mysore.

Although a firm tone was maintained in Liverpool to the close yesterday, the amount of business had much contracted, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including, however, 1,200 Surats. Mid.-American remained at 6 1-16d. per lb., and Arrival rates as well as prices of Surats were quite unaltered. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady, and the quotations for Goods generally wired show no change; but an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist at 9⅜d. is reported.

We have no fresh advices from New York, the markets there being closed, and business generally suspended for the public holidays, which will terminate to-morrow.

The unusual animation which characterised our local Cotton Market yesterday has not been sustained to-day, and a comparatively moderate business has been transacted, the tone of the market, however, remaining firm and prices generally unchanged. Bengals have had the principal call to-day, and have been taken to the extent of over 1,000 bales at Rs. 181-205; Indore coming next, at Rs. 213-15. The other more considerable purchases have been in Compta, at Rs. 207; and in Dhollera, at Rs. 212-22; while smaller parcels of Julgaum, at Rs. 217; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 208-212; Persian, at Rs. 208-25; and Westerns, at Rs. 215 have changed hands.

WHEAT.—There has been no further movement to-day in this market, the tone of which is quiet, only a small business being reported on the basis of our last quotations.

SEEDS are in much the same position as Wheat, with little doing in a quiet market, and prices unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,408	bales.
Wheat	30,875	cwt.
Linseed	9,185	"
Rapeseed	12,385	"
Gingelly	1,601	"
Poppyseed	2,577	"
Groundnuts	3,910	"

FREIGHTS are weak consequent upon more relets offering again. Rates for May shipment are 20s. per ton nominal, but takers are scarce even at 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per ton. The P. and O. Company, however, are quoting Cotton for Venice, for May-August shipment, at Rs. 15 per ton. The Strathearn (s) has filled up for Dunkirk at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further decline in the price of Silver and an easier market in Calcutta, has been weak all day, and we close 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower than last evening's quotations. Three months' sight Credits to a fair amount have been sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. for the month after the mail and at 1s. 4 9-32d. for June delivery; but for the media of remittance there has been but little enquiry. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·72½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 100 3-16 for Fours for cash and at 100 5-16 for the next account; but the excitement of the settlement being over little fresh business has been done.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing to-day in Mill and Press Scrip, but with few exceptions the changes which we make in our list this evening are again in buyer's favour. Khatao Mucconjee Mill shares are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 710; Coorla and New Great Eastern Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 560 for the former and Rs. 770 for the latter; Luckmidas Khimji, Mazagon, Manockji Petit, Oriental, and Queen are all Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 955, Rs. 140, Rs. 1,260, Rs. 420, and Rs. 885. Empress have advanced to the same extent, at Rs. 710. In Press shares, Fort are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 1,500; New Berar, Rs. 5, at Rs. 550; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 430. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 990 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	990
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	865
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—April 26, at Mackenzie's House, Howrah, the wife of J Henry Atkinson, of a daughter.

COOPER—April 26, at 6, Hungerford St, the wife of Alfred Cooper, of a son.

DAUKES—April 19, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of F C Daukes, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

GREY—April 25, at Ootacamund, the wife of L W Grey, of a son.

HAWTHORNE—April 25, at Almora, the wife of William Hawthorne, of a son.

PEELE—April 25, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Surgeon F S Peele, I M D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AGABEG—DICK—April 23, at Asansol, Agabeg A Agabeg, of Seetarampore, to Elizabeth Penicuick, only daughter of R Dick of Asansol.

RAYMOND—GRAVES—April 24, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Madras, by the Rev T H Whitamore, Herbert Adolphus Raymond, Assistant Apothecary, Station Hospital, Madras, to Mabel Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Captain J H Graves, Master Attendant of Cochin.

DEATHS.

OLIVER—At Coconada, on board the s s Scindia, Robert Barclay Oliver, youngest son of the late George Oliver, aged 33 years and 4 months.

SHUTIE—April 22, at her daughter's residence, Ramnad, Mrs Isabel Sarah Shutie, widow of the late James Edward Shutie, Manager, Engineer's Office, aged 55 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

MR. G. A. KITTREDGE, who proceeds homewards to-morrow, leaves behind him a "Short History of the Medical Women for India Fund of Bombay"—a work with which he has from the beginning been closely and industriously associated, and which, without his wise and energetic guidance, would not have attained its present eminently satisfactory position. Mr. Kittredge seems throughout to have worked towards an ideal which has not yet been realised, but which, we are persuaded, will be realised in due course. Nearly seven years ago he read in one of the home reviews an article by an English medical woman in which the following sentence occurred:—"What is needed is a new medical department as a part of the public service of India, managed by women and responsible only to some high officer of State, working in harmony with the existing civil medical service, but co-ordinate and not subordinate to it." The ideal, as we have said, still awaits complete realisation. But we have already made great progress towards its attainment. The most recent stage in this progress was marked when a few months ago the Government of India consented to the work of medical women being reported upon by the Surgeon-General, thus giving a recognition to the movement which it had never met with before. A similar recognition was at the same time given in the consent of the Secretary of State to assist in choosing in England medical women for service in India. In thus indicating, however, the advance which the work has made of late, we are a little too rapidly anticipating the course of Mr. Kittredge's narrative. When the idea of a medical women's fund was brought to his notice, Medical women, if not entirely non-existent in India, were virtually without status. In this Presidency there was no lady with a medical degree, and though in Madras women were admitted into the Medical College, they were refused a full degree. Mr. Kittredge had the foresight to see that what was wanted was something very different from the grudging recognition of the claims of women to take part in medical work which had been given to them in Madras. Half measures of this kind he studiously avoided, and he set to work in conjunction with a number of representative native gentlemen to put the enterprise at once upon a sound basis, by raising a fund wherewith competent ladies might be brought from England for a term of years.

The scheme met with early, unexpected, and munificent help from Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, who in March 1883 wrote to Mr. Kittredge and his friends offering a large sum of money for the purpose of a hospital to be placed under the charge of medical women. This gave an unforeseen development to the enterprise, the promoters of which had originally thought of nothing beyond a dispensary for women and children. Meantime the Bombay University authorities were approached with the request that the same medical degrees which were conferred upon men should be conferred also upon women on their complying with the same conditions. The concession was made without great delay, and those who asked for it had the satisfaction of knowing that they were contributing to a broadening of the policy of the Calcutta and Madras Universities in regard to medical education. Mr. Kittredge and his friends, as the champions of an innovation, had necessarily a good deal to contend against. Medical women, it need not be concealed, were not welcomed on all hands when they first appeared in India. The outspoken sentence from Dr. Elizabeth Hoggan's article, which we have already quoted, gave expression to aspirations certain to meet with no early encouragement in the service. Even when the endeavours of Mr. Kittredge and his friends were confined to ensuring that the new hospital for women and children should be placed under the care of medical women, they provoked an opposition strikingly illustrative of the tenacity with which the occupants of favoured positions can persuade themselves to stand out against all comers. The endeavour of the officers of the J. J. Hospital to have Mr. Cama's Hospital placed in the grounds of that institution was not a more remarkable manifestation of prejudice than some of the incidents of the struggle at home for a recognition of the right of competent women to supply the medical necessities of their own sex. There was a convenient excuse for it in the fact that the hospital was over-crowded, and the most was made of this fact in the effort to show that if Mr. Cama really wished to benefit the sick women of the city he had only to apply his money in the erection of new wards for the medical officers of the J. J. Hospital to work in. While the subject was under discussion Mr. Kittredge was in Europe, but he left behind him a capable representative and co-adjutor in Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, who, despite much official opposition, gained the first point, namely, that the hospital should be an independent institution, and that it should be built upon the Esplanade. But another stage in the battle had then to be fought. The Government, whose views on the subject seemed to have been largely shaped under the influence of conventional antipathies to the innovation of medical women, declined at first to consent to the hospital being handed over entirely to the care of women-doctors, though they were good enough to agree to competent medical women being allowed to act in the hospital "under the guidance and instruction of the male superior staff." Government had to be fought on this point also, and the battle ended, as the other had done, in a victory for fairness and good sense—that is to say, for the medical women. The hospital has been at work nearly three years, and it has worked without the help of a male superior staff, and has worked well. The promoters of the enterprise thus clung successfully to sound principles. Indeed, it would not have been worth while for the work to be set about on the basis upon which the Government originally desired to place it, and it would be difficult to overestimate the value of the permanent service which Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Shapurjee have done to the recipients of the benefits of the hospital by their resolute adherence to the principle of "women-doctors for women patients," with which they set out upon the enterprise. The movement has been fortunate in this—fortunate also in the personal advantage under which it was inaugurated.

We will not follow Mr. Kittredge in his account of the difficulties which he encountered in his search for medical officers—a search which has terminated in the happy discovery of Dr. Edith Pechey, to whom it is in so great a degree owing that the medical women movement in Bombay has been started on a prosperous and beneficent career, and that it has drawn to itself something more than the sympathy and approval of the public. Mr. Kittredge does not give undue prominence to this interesting personal incident in the history of the work when, in recording the engagement of Dr. Pechey as the senior medical officer of the hospital, he remarks:—"Apart from her talents, education, and experience, which enabled her to take her place by the side of the best of her profession in Bombay, the social position which she was able to take gave a character to the work which has gone far to make it a real success. This, with her talent as a public speaker, in which she has no peer, has gained for her and for her work an amount of esteem and respect from all classes which could not have been otherwise acquired." It is owing to the excellent work of Dr. Pechey-Phipson and the ladies who have been associated with her that the battle fought by Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabjee a few years ago will never have to be fought again in India. These ladies have abundantly established the *droit de cité* of the medical women, and we are not likely to hear again of funds offered to Government for a women's hospital to be managed by women-doctors being eagerly competed for by medical men who had no equitable right to them. Side by side with the success of the Cama Hospital and the dispensary attached to it a system of female medical education has gone on which promises to yield large and permanent results. Every degree open to the male-student is open to the female-student, and the first fruits of the scheme have been encouraging. But in all calculations in regard to this part of the scheme allowance must be made for the necessity of a frequent and constant infusion of specially qualified European elements. The personal factors which have made for the success of the movement in Bombay have been important; and this must necessarily be the case for a long time to come. We come back, therefore, to a proposition which we have put forward more than once, that if the medical care of the women of India is to be organized on a satisfactory basis, Government must give to the women-doctors who come out from England a status which will make it worth their while to forego the prospects of professional success at home for service in India. Mr. Kittredge's account of the difficulty he found in securing ladies to start the enterprise in India is eloquent upon that point. "I was at once confronted," he writes, "with an apparently insuperable difficulty, namely, the paucity of experienced medical women and the unwillingness on the part of any of the few to throw up good practices at home—and clever, experienced women found no difficulty in getting into good medical practice for anything we could offer in India." Uncertainty of tenure, absence of official status, the lack of the advantages in the shape of pension and leave allowances, which are the ordinary incidents of public service elsewhere—these are disabilities which must be removed if a continuous supply of highly qualified women practitioners is to be looked for. And this excellent record of the work the medical women have done in this Presidency gives powerful support to the claim.

WE come across the name of an old and familiar friend in the forecast which the Calcutta astrologer, Tariny Prasad Jyotishi, has prepared for the Bengali year 1296. Unfortunately as the years pass by, each bringing its contribution of wisdom from this wise man, we forget everything about the astrologer but his name, and nobody is able to compare his forecast with the history of the year to which it relates. Zadkiel goes his way, and no one checks him. Yet the Calcutta Zadkiel prophesies a good deal that is sure to come true. That the public will be dissatisfied with the doings of the new Corporation of Calcutta is likely enough, though not more likely than that many will "find fault with the merits of British Administration." On this side of India at all events we can trust the prophesy that "the Presidency of Bombay, being under the influence of the Moon and Jupiter, the Bombayites will, as a natural consequence, gradually attain supremacy in wealth and commerce." It is equally easy to believe with this gifted seer that "on account of the differences in colour, tastes, religion, and the quality of water and air prevailing in the different countries" there will never be perfect unity among the different peoples of India. On the other hand, the astrologer is a firm believer in the star of the paramount power. "The political machinery," he tells us, "will be carefully worked by the British Lion, the fire of whose stomach is extinguished, but the flame of whose head is full of glow." This may seem to imply that the British administration is hot-headed, but the context forbids the thought. Lord Lansdowne's administration, we are told, will be peaceful, and though the Government will "think on both sides of the question as regards Cashmere," they will bestow more thought on self-defence. And on the whole we may look for tranquil times. There is no fear from Dhuleep, and though there is just a lurking possibility that the Russians may be in our midst before the year is out, they will not be able to come "here" with ease—a qualification which loses all significance in the subsequent remark that "it is only unhappy people who entertain any fear of Russia." In the large view of things which the astrologer takes there is less that is hopeful. For while England, China, and France—Boulanger notwithstanding—will move moderately on, Germany, Italy, and America will suffer from "somewhat greater thirst of war this year," from which we infer that there will be a change in the constitution of the Triple Alliance, and that the United States will somehow—we cannot quite see how—become mixed up in European interests. Here, however, our astrologist sets out on treacherous ground, and we cannot say that we prefer his deliverances on Indian questions to his daring exercise of the prophetic office in the field of worldwide politics. The suggestion that the Government should send the Bengalis to sea as naval volunteers—not necessarily in leaking ships—is distinctly original, as is the promise that in doing this the Government will get more than they can reasonably hope for. In another forecast there is a delightful mingling of economics and philosophy. "Whenever the wealth of a country is transferred in large quantities to another, theft and dacoity will be committed in large numbers. Heaven will succour their distress by sending them to prison. The rulers will carry out His wishes under all circumstances." The thought of imprisonment, as Heaven's own method of succouring distress, deserves a wider currency than astrology can give it. It should comfort every rascal who pines in gaol, and should make him thankful to his captors.

THE defeat of the Government on Mr. Samuel Smith's and Mr. Caine's motion will be explained at home doubtless as only an illustration of the energy of the Temperance party and of the efficiency of their Parliamentary organization. Doubtless many votes were given to Mr. Smith, not so much on any special grounds connected with Abkari administration in India, as on general temperance grounds. This may be so. The teetotallers are numerous, and they do not tire of acting upon their principles. But the division for all that is a triumph for the critics of Abkari policy in India, which they are fully entitled to make much of. Sir John Gorst's admission that the system of Abkari in India is susceptible of reforms, and that they are being introduced is almost as significant as the result of the division. The resolution, whatever its other defects may be, cannot fail to have an important influence upon the treatment of Abkari problems in this Presidency. The House of Commons resolution will serve as an incentive to the administrations in India to remove the abuses complained of. The debate, when the report of it reaches us, will be found unusually interesting, and will doubtless be awaited with anxiety by all the administrators whose Abkari arrangements have been censured.

DESPITE Mr. Maclean's conviction that the real head-quarters of the Congress are at Poona, the claims of that city to be the meeting place of the next Congress have been definitively rejected in favour of Bombay. Some difficulty is experienced, however, in deciding upon the locality for the meeting, and enthusiastic Congress-wallas are asking if, seeing that the late Viceroy received the delegates at Calcutta in 1886 and Lord Connemara received them in Madras in 1887, it would be a forlorn hope to ask the Government of Bombay to place the unoccupied grounds of Government House, Pareli, at the disposal of the Congress. We shall see.

THE Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy will be the vacation Judges during the ensuing recess of the Bombay High Court, and will sit on the Appellate Side on the 23rd instant to dispose of urgent business. The Chief Justice will sit in the Insolvency Court on the 15th instant and the 5th June. During the vacation Mr. Justice Bayley, we learn, goes to Murree and Cashmere, and Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine go to the Neilgherries.

AMONGST the Bombay visitors to Europe this summer will be Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir, who leave by the Rubattino steamer on the 10th May.

THE various political associations and the district and taluka committees recently organised in connection with the National Congress in this Presidency are reminded by a Poona paper that the 20th May is the day fixed for the commencement of the sittings of the Provincial Conference, and that the work of electing delegates should be at once taken in hand.

A SALUTE of nine guns will be fired this morning from the saluting battery, announcing the arrival of the General Officer Commanding.

THE Amir's troops engaged against the Shinwaris are reported to have succeeded in cutting and carrying off the crops of the Shinwaris at Darai Nazian. A detachment was sent from Peshbulak for the purpose. Resistance was offered at Morchal, on the way to Nazian, by the Shinwaris, who fired upon the troops, killing about six or seven. The Shinwaris only lost three killed, but the troops effected their purpose of destroying the harvest—a blow which the Shinwaris will feel severely.

ONE hundred and sixty clergy in India are said to have signed a memorial of condolence with the Bishop of Lincoln in his present troubles at home. Fifteen of the signatories belong to the Lahore Diocese.

"OUR own artist" has supplied the London *Penny Illustrated* with a thrilling picture of Mr. Spencer's balloon feat in Calcutta. The foreground is occupied by a typically handsome man going up in a balloon: beneath a bird'seye landscape, full of typical heathen in various attitudes of astonishment, among groves of palm trees and other vegetation, in the middle of a vast bare plain, with clumps of palm trees in the distance. No horse, carriage, European, or building is anywhere in sight. By the absence of these presents, remarks a contemporary, the reader of the *Penny Illustrated* can at once recognise Calcutta, which, he knows, is "Oriental."

THE annual celebration of the birthday of the Great Shiwaji, founder of the Maratha Kingdom, will take place under the auspices of the Maratha Aykya Jeehak Sabha, in the hall of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Dongree (the old Police Office, Mazagon), to-night.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala, who a short time ago, abandoned his intention of visiting Kashmir, has, it is said, again resolved to go there at the end of the next month, and the necessary arrangements are being made by the Durbar. His Highness will be accompanied by the Sirdars and the Superintendent of the State, and will be received in Kashmir with the same pomp and splendour as the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh. The Maharaja of Kashmir has allotted a sum of about three lakhs for the reception expenses.

THE *Pioneer* tells a good story, which, however, is not made more amusing by being located in what for the hundredth time it calls the Kingdom of Bombay. Last week a mill-machinery case furnished employment to the Bombay Bar, and counsel were much perplexed at the technical terms which continually cropped up. One point turned on a supplemental governor, "which," said a junior, "I may explain is a device for keeping in order and correcting the eccentricities of the real Governor." "Ah!" sighed his leader wearily, "call it a '*Forbes-Adam*' for short."

THE project of uniting London and Paris by telephone is being studied with unflagging energy by M. Coulon, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, since his return from the British metropolis, whither he went in order to confer with the Post Office authorities. There are, of course, immense difficulties in the way, but M. Coulon is sanguine that telephonic communication between the two great centres of civilisation can ultimately be effected. He has appointed special and skilful engineers to consider the plan, and to report fully upon the results of their investigations.

A TELEGRAM received at Liverpool from Opobo, on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 1st inst., states that the blockade of that river by her Majesty's ships Raleigh, Bramble, and Pheasant continued in force. The Admiral had demanded payment of a fine of £1,000 and 300 puncheons of palm-oil, and the delivering up of all the war canoes and implements of warfare.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FISCAL SYSTEM IN INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 1.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Samuel Smith moved a Resolution condemning the fiscal system in India as tending to promote habits of intemperance and misery among the people of that country. Mr. Caine, Sir Roper Lethbridge, and Mr. McLaren spoke in support of the Resolution.

Sir John Gorst said that the system was susceptible of reforms which were being introduced. He demanded the rejection of the Resolution, which, he said, would visit the Indian Government with unmerited censure, ignoring the laudable efforts which had been made for years past to promote temperance.

On a division the Resolution was carried by 113 against 103 votes.

LATER.

In the debate last night on Mr. Samuel Smith's Resolution Sir Roper Lethbridge approved the spirit of it, but declined to vote for the Resolution, impugning, as it did, the motives of the Government of India.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen will pay a brief visit to Llardderfel in Wales during the month of August next.

MR. PARNELL EXAMINED.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting yesterday. Mr. Parnell, who was examined, said he never belonged to any secret society, never advocated the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, and had always condemned outrages.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes run at Newmarket to-day :—

Mr. Douglas Baird's Enthusiast	1
Duke of Portland's Donovan	2
Mr. Abington's Pioneer	3

THE NEW LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Tenders for the £3,500,000 loan amount to £9,300,000. Tenders at 101 will receive 59 per cent. ; above in full.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The statement that the Amir of Afghanistan will be represented this season at Simla by a Special Agent is unfounded. Amir Ahmed, who has represented His Highness for several years, remains at his post as usual.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox is raging at Karachi, children especially succumbing to the disease.

RETIREMENT OF A MADRAS JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Kernan, of the Madras High Court, retires from the service after the present summer vacation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 30.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 1.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½ per cent.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8½ lbs. ,,	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 30.

10 p.m.	82·3

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·3

MR. DAVID PLUNKET is going, on behalf of the Government, to oppose Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's Westminster Abbey (Monumental Chapel) Bill, on the ground that although it does not ask for public money, it will be a most unnecessary and inartistic project. It is not probable that the right hon. member for Bradford will have more than twenty members supporting him.

THE whole of the library which belonged to the late General Gordon has been presented by Miss Gordon to the Southampton Free Library, together with a portrait of the hero of Khartoum. The books contain the General's autographs, and have annotations and notes. Miss Gordon declined to hand the books over to the British Museum, preferring that they should remain at Southampton.

THE estate of Meyerling, where the Crown Prince Rudolph shot himself, has been purchased for the account of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The late Crown Prince left it in his will to his daughter Princess Elizabeth. The main building, where the tragedy occurred, will be made into a nunnery of the Carmelite Order. The room in which the Crown Prince died will be the chapel. The dependencies will serve as an asylum for the aged and infirm in the surrounding district, and more especially for the gamekeeping *personnel* who were in the service of the Crown Prince.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., chairman, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Mulji Bhowanidas, M. N. Banajee, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

NEW ROADS IN AGRIPADA.

There was an application before the meeting to the erection of a compound wall across the site of one of the proposed roads in Agripada, where the lines of new roads have been sanctioned by the Corporation. The Commissioner pointed out that, as the Corporation have sanctioned the lines of these roads, they have committed themselves to the responsibility of converting the roads into public streets, and that as houses spring up, this responsibility cannot be ignored. He suggested that the Corporation should now proceed systematically to acquire the adjoining land on all these proposed roads, so that there may be some equivalent for the very large outlay to be incurred.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney and seconded by Mr. Carroll, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction, subject to the necessary sanction of the Government of India, the raising of a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of carrying out the construction of new roads and streets on Agripada and elsewhere, including the purchase of such additional land on either side of the proposed new roads for the puapose of building, re-sale, and exchange, and generally as to the Commissioner might appear advantageous or convenient. That pending the raising of the loan, sanction be given to the payment of advances from available balances, to the extent of five lakhs at a time.

PUBLIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

There was some discussion on a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the present contract with the Bombay Gas Company would come to an end on the 30th June 1890, and recommending that a Select Committee of the Corporation be appointed at once to consider and report as to the means of public lighting to be adopted upon the termination of the contract with the Gas Company.

Mr. Muljee said that the street-lighting was a disgrace to the city. The lights were not better than ordinary kerosine lights.

Mr. Kabrajee, agreeing with Mr. Muljee, said he intended to send a notice of motion on the subject.

The Commissioner said that about half a dozen letters had been received by him on the subject of lighting contract. He added that the question could only be satisfactorily disposed of by a committee.

The Chairman thought that steps should be taken to make the matter of lighting contract known in England.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kabrajee, to recommend the Corporation to appoint a Select Committee to consider and report as to the means of public lighting to be adopted in Bombay on the termination of the contract with the Gas Company.

THE TOWN SWEEPINGS AND THE COORLA SWAMP.

While the Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had sanctioned the sale by public auction of the right to cultivate Municipal land for one year, that officer observed that the figures given in his letter went to prove conclusively that the cultivation of land reclaimed by town sweepings brought in a rental of from two to three hundred rupees per acre, and that fact ought to encourage the Corporation to proceed with the scheme which he had recommended of taking all the sweepings of the town to Coorla. (Hear, hear.)

PENSION TO MR. MACEWEN.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the payment of a pension of Rs. 200 per month to Mr. R. MacEwen, and stating that Mr. MacEwen's premature retirement from Municipal service was entirely on account of bad health attributable to the fever he contracted at Tansa. The Standing Committee might, under these circumstances, consider that he was entitled to some special consideration, and the Commissioner recommended the Committee the most liberal interpretation of the rules that might be possible.

Mr. Muljee proposed and Mr. Fazulbhoy seconded that a pension of Rs. 200 per month be granted to Mr. MacEwen. The committee regretted that the rules precluded them from granting any special allowance to Mr. MacEwen.

PRESIDENT'S CHAIN AND BADGE OF OFFICE.

The Commissioner placed before the Committee the design of a chain and badge of office for the President of the Corporation. He said that the design submitted by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Bombay, was estimated to cost Rs. 8,000, whereas another design, sent from England by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, was estimated to cost Rs. 4,000.

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

ARCADING OF STREETS.

The Committee had before them a proposal from the Commissioner regarding the arcading of certain streets in Bombay. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Carrol, to recommend the Corporation to permit the Commissioner to erect arcades in Fort Street, Carnac Road, Parel Road, from Pydhoni northwards, and in Grant Road.

A MEMBER DECLINING TO RECEIVE HIS FEES.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read a letter from Dr. Blaney, intimating that he declined to receive the fees to which, as a member of the Committee, he was entitled. It may be stated that whenever Dr. Blaney held a seat in the Town Council he never received his fees as a member. The letter was recorded.

The meeting then adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BARODA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A meeting of the Mahajuns of Baroda City assembled in Rao Saheb Hary Bhugty's hawalee—the said gentleman being the Nugerseth of the town—at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner on Sunday evening last. As very large numbers of the population are greatly affected by want of water in the capital, he explained to them the various measures taken by the Government, by which, he assured them, the dire scarcity has appeared only in a mitigated form for the past six months. The effect of further works undertaken, he said, was also promising, and he hoped that, with the energy and resources employed, the severity will be greatly mitigated. He admitted it was a severe ordeal to which the people have been subject. He pacified the Mahajuns with the assurance that the Government have abandoned the idea of utilising the water of the Sirshia in the mills, as that is the only tank out of the ten city tanks which has any water left in it for domestic purposes. He also informed them that very many works were on hand, and that extra water provision against fires was also being made. The Commissioner then brought forward several sanitary questions. On these and the water-famine subject, the Mahajuns unanimously applauded the efforts made by the Municipal head, who admitted that much remained to be done, which he has respectfully and forcibly brought the attention of the Government both in respect of the capital and other other towns, to the present conditio of which he has been paying considerable attention for some time past.

Mr. Dinsha then begged the Mahajuns to put a temporary stop to their large caste feasts, as the two Diwan Bahadurs strongly desired they should be discontinued till cholera disappeared. This created a lively discussion, but the Nugerseth exhorted the assemblage to adopt the proposal with unanimity, for he was prepared to make every allowance to those who had already made purchases for such feasts. The Mahajuns are likely to accept the advice without forcing the hands of the authorities.

Mr. Dinsha brought forward a proposition to raise a fund for the alleviation of the vast sufferings caused in Surat by the recent conflagrations. He took the opportunity of expressing his gratification at the generous appreciation shown by the Surat authorities and His Excellency the Governor. The Commissioner expressed his conviction that Baroda would not lag behind in raising subscriptions to share the sorrows of a neighbouring city. The meeting resolved to collect subscriptions in aid of the Surat sufferers. It is resolved to have a large meeting here this week at the State Library to raise subscriptions for Surat, and I fully hope it may prove a success now that the sympathies of both the people and the officials have been enlisted on the subject.

ACCORDING to the Naples correspondent of the *Daily News*, some discoveries of great importance to archæologists have just been made at Pompeii, on the site of the supposed Greek temple in the triangular forum. Excavations were being carried out there in the presence of Herr von Duhn, professor of archæology at Heidelberg, and a party of students. The vases and other objects found prove that the so-called Temple of Hercules, hitherto supposed to belong to the Greek period, 600 B.C., is of much later origin, dating from about 400 B.C. The full results of the discoveries will first be published in the Italian archæological journals.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is published in the *Gazette of India* relative to the retirement of Royal Engineer Officers from the Public Works Department on attaining the rank of General Officer :—

The rule referred to in the preamble stands as follows :

II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained or hereafter may attain the rank of General Officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department. But if an Officer at the time of so vacating office is a Chief Engineer, 1st class, or holds a post carrying that rank, he may be continued in the position which he had been required to vacate, for the remainder of the term of five years referred to in Rule III, unless in the meantime he must vacate office under some other regulation. Officers of Royal Engineers holding rank below that of Chief Engineer, 1st class, vacating office under this rule, are not eligible for reappointment to the Public Works Department.

It has been decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, that special exceptions to this rule may, at the discretion of Government, be admitted in the case of officers who on account of specially accelerated military promotion for distinguished service in the field, have reached the rank of Major-General without attaining the departmental rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class, required under the rule, for re-employment in the Public Works Department.

Another resolution regarding the retirement at the age of 50 years is published. With reference to the Resolution quoted above, regarding the retirement of officers of the Military Works and Public Works Departments, who, at the age of 50 years, have not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the rule is not to be applied absolutely, as in the case of superannuations, under the 55 years rule. Each case which may come under the operation of the Resolution of 26 September, 1887, must be specially dealt with on its own merits, and with due consideration of any special circumstances, other than inefficiency or misconduct, which may have tended to retard the advancement in the Department of the officer concerned. Relaxation of the rule may then be permitted if it appears that an officer has been prevented by causes, unconnected with any default on his part, from being promoted to the Superintending Engineer class before attaining the age of 50 years.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the appeal of Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly *vs.* E. C. K. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, was called on for hearing. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Tumboly, who is the secretary to the trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Funds, filed an appeal against the valuation set upon that portion of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Sanitarium at Colaba, occupied by the chairman of the trust under section 27 of the Municipal Act of 1888. In his appeal the secretary says that notice No. 2 of 1888-89 under section 162, sub-section 2, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, dated 21st December last, was served on the 28th of the same month, fixing the valuation of that portion of the Merwan Baugh (Panday Sanitarium) occupied by the chairman of the trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Funds, whereupon the secretary applied to the Municipal Commissioner on the 3rd January following requesting him to exempt the portion along with the whole, under section 143-A of the Municipal Act, and upon receiving a notice from the Assessor to call upon him at the Municipal Office on the 7th February last, when the secretary waited upon the Assessor at the appointed time, but his request was not complied with, the Assessor having dismissed the appeal and assessed the portion at Rs. 1,200 for the year 1889-90. That portion along with the rest of the sanitarium have been all along exempted from the payment of the consolidated rates under section 77 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. Last year the Municipal Commissioner tried to assess the portion with the rate, but was prevented from doing so by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who decided that this portion, along with the other portions of the Merwan Baugh, came under section 77 of the then Municipal Act, and this is the second time that this portion has been assessed with the said rate. The appellant said that one of the clauses of the deed of trust says the chairman for the time being entrusted with the entire superintendence and management of the Merwan Baugh shall be at liberty to reside thereon with or without his family as far as he may deem it necessary or desireable that he should do so, having regard to the due performance of the aforesaid duties in a certain part of the Merwan Baugh, which has been constructed for the purpose of being so occupied by such chairman, and which consists of certain suites of rooms on the ground-floor and upper stories on the north side of the Merwan Baugh, and of out-houses and stables in the south-east corner thereof, and is situated in the part coloured green on the plan of the Merwan Baugh ; but the chairman shall not be at liberty to let or derive any income from the portion so set apart for him ; the chairman is at liberty to reside in the said portion of the sanitarium, to personally look after and manage the sanitarium affairs, and thus carry out the obligation imposed upon him by the terms of the trust deed." Under these circumstances the appellant prays that he might be exempted under section 143-A of the said Act.

Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of the Municipality raised an issue whether the petitioner is entitled to exempt under section 143-A of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888.

Mr. Jardine also raised an issue whether the matter is not *res judicata*, having regard to the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The learned counsel then referred to section 77 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. He said the only question before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was, whether the premises in question were exclusively occupied for sanitary purposes and the same was decided in the affirmative. The learned counsel then put in copies of proceedings taken before the Magistrate.

His Honour in disposing of the appeal said that the point at issue had already been decided by a competent court, and that this court was therefore debarred from going into the same question over again. The appeal was therefore allowed with professional costs, Rs. 85, to be paid by the Municipality.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, on account of the above Fund :—

Mr Dinshaw Edalji Vacha	25	0
Durbar Malekshri Nasibkhanji of Bajana	1,001	0
Mr Ramji Madhavji	10	0
Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal	1,000	0
Mr Vandravandas Purshotumdas	750	0
Mr Dharamchund Udechund	251	0
Mr Gordhandas Bhaidas	250	0
Mr Icharam Hurjivandas	201	0
Mr Dossabhoy Rustomji Keeravalla	30	0
Total	3,518	0
Amount previously acknowledged	63,551	2
Grand Total Rs.	67,069	2

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.

The Rev. Fawcett Shaw will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER has conveyed his thanks to the President of the Incorporated Law Society (Mr. B. G. Lake) for the honour done to him by the invitation to a banquet, which, however, the Attorney-General declines. It appears that out of 12,000 solicitors on the Roll only some twenty or thirty failed to sign the address to Sir Richard. Mr. Lake will, we understand, publish the correspondence which has passed on this subject.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR CHANNER, 2nd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent.

SURGEON L. A. F. BATE, M. S., attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to proceed immediately to Podong for duty with the Sikkim Field Force.

MAJOR R. F. BURGESS has been appointed Pay Examiner of the Eastern Circle, and Captain Bird Commissariat Examiner of the same circle, and Captain Williams to the Eastern Circle Accounts branch.

MAJOR R. WACE, R A., proceeds shortly to Simla to officiate as Deputy Director-General of Ordnance, *vice* Colonel Galway, proceeded to the Presidency to officiate as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal.

SURGEON A. O. FITZGERALD, from the Presidency District, will be in medical charge of the 200 men of the East Kent Regiment proceeding to Sikkim. The B Section, No. 1 British Field Hospital, with two bearer stretchers, will be taken from Calcutta.

SURGEON S. HASSAN will proceed in medical charge of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, and as there is a section of a native field hospital held in reserve in Sikkim, no additional hospital provision is required for this corps. Surgeon J. C. Lamont will do duty with the native field hospital in Sikkim. Ambulance transport will accompany the above troops.

THE question having been raised as to what staff pay an officer of a native regiment is entitled to, who, in consequence of a paucity of officers arising from so many being absent on privilege leave or equitation duty, is appointed to perform the duties of such an absentee in addition to his own, it has been decided that an officer so appointed under such circumstances should draw the full staff of his own appointment, plus the half staff of that in which he is acting, the absent officer being restricted to the half staff pay of the appointment.

A LIST appears in this week's *Gazette of India* sanctioning certain regiments of the Coast Army to wear the word "Carnatic" on their colours and appointments in remembrance of the campaigns of 1780-84, and bestowing on certain other corps the titles of "Sholinghur" and "Mysore" in token of other military exploits of the same period. In the latter distinction the older regiments of the Bombay Infantry who co-operated in the operations against Tippoo participate. The meaning of this sudden recognition of services rendered a hundred years ago, remarks an up-country paper, is simply that a few months back permission was given to the British regiments who had been concerned to add these names to their records : and it followed as a matter of course that the distinction should be extended to native corps which had fought beside them in the same campaigns.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE SOBHAGCHUND DOULUTCHUND.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Augustus Misralu, the petitioning creditor, applied for an order of adjudication of the abovenamed person as an insolvent. He carried on trade in Bombay, and on the 8th ult. his firm stopped payment, and he left Bombay. Returning on the 17th ult. he made preparations for a deed of composition with his creditors. The liabilities amounted to over a lakh of rupees. But he again left Bombay, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained. He did seem anxious to proceed with the deed of composition. His lordship made an order of adjudication.

RE BAPU *alias* RUNCHOR BALLAJEE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE BALLA CADUR KUSAYA.

Mr. Dhairyawan applied for leave to file a fresh petition. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE MORESHWAR RAGHUNATH NAWALKUR.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for two months.

RE CHUNILAL *alias* RUNCHORLAL CHUNILAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order. A large number of books of accounts had arrived from Baroda, and the insolvent had employed five mehtas to make up the accounts, and they were nearly ready. His lordship granted leave to serve notices, but no extension of the interim order was granted.

RE BALAJEE JUGONNATH TALKODA.

The insolvent appeared in person for his discharge. This was his second insolvency within a short time, and his lordship, therefore, adjourned the discharge for one year.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of appearance :—Jadhavjee Chapsey Thucker and another ; Abdulla Hajee Ababakir ; Bijnath Nanrao Marwaree and another ; Wasudeo Luxmon Jamsandker ; Trimbakrao Anandrao Ajikaya ; Hunsraj Shamjee ; and Bhaisett Tricumlal.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Moreshwar Atmaram Chachad and another ; Crushna Appa Dhugā and others ; Manoel de Souza ; Hunsraj Toola Thucker and others ; Ismaljee Adumjee Borah and others ; Khusal Vallabh Siklegur ; Khaki Arab Khoja and others ; and Venayek Pillajee.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 1.—Pressure has risen over North-Western India and rapidly in the Punjab and has fallen elsewhere. The lowest pressures are now reported from Behar, while the highest are still shown off the south-west coast. Winds are north-westerly and westerly, except over and around the Bay, where they are south-westerly and southerly. They blew strongly in several places yesterday. Temperature has fallen fairly generally, the change being greatest over the Punjab and central parts of the country. Mean temperature is above the average, except in Bombay, where it is half a degree below. The greatest excess (four degrees) is reported from Burma and Bengal. Heavy rain has again fallen in Assam.

AUTHORITY has been granted to a syndicate of tradesmen at Torquay to prospect for one month for gold in the rocks abutting on Torbay, and if satisfactory results are attained the local board will make fresh terms with the syndicate. Opinions are divided as to the deposit being of a valuable character.

GREAT agitation has been caused in the Baptist churches of America by the extraordinary utterances of the Rev. M. Armitage, who has been quoting, apparently with approval, an alleged saying by Luther to the effect that, provided one has faith, adultery is no sin. The rev. gentleman has been challenged to substantiate his quotations before a committee of Baptist ministers. Should he do so, the challengers will hand over a substantial sum of money for distribution among charitable institutions.

COFFEY, the *Times* witness at the Commission, who has just been released from Holloway Gaol, to which he was committed for contempt, wrote, it seems, a letter of apology to the court, but Mr. Cunyngham, the secretary to the Commission, pointed out that it was not a sufficient apology. Coffey then wrote a full and complete apology for his behaviour in the box, and for his conduct throughout, and he was released by order of the court just before Sir Charles Russell commenced his speech for the defence.

THE Emperor William of Germany will not go to England in June, since the Queen's private mourning for the Emperor Frederick does not terminate till the 15th of that month. The details of his visit were settled during Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to England recently ; while the opportunity was also seized upon to bring about a *rapprochement* between him and the Prince of Wales. The relations are less strained, but the reconciliation is not quite accomplished.

IT sounds rather unnatural that a "Woman's Rights" movement should have a "left wing," yet such is the fact, and it is causing considerable uneasiness to the advocates of Mr. Woodall's Bill. The members of the "left" have already carried a resolution that married women, as well as unmarried, should be forthwith enfranchised ; whereas the orthodox and moderate view is that, if the 800,000 widows and spinsters in the United Kingdom get the vote, it will be quite as much as Parliament is likely to grant to begin with.

IMPURITIES IN INDIAN WHEAT.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE following are further extracts from the replies given by English millers to the questions circulated by the India Office with Mr. McDougall's letter on Impurities in Indian Wheat :—

Liverpool.—There is one point nowhere named in Mr. McDougall's report, nor have I seen it elsewhere, but which has struck me very forcibly. It is that the use of Indian wheats by English millers has caused a sensible increase in the demand for English farmer's wheat for the sake of the mellowness and flavour needed to counteract the ricey tendency of even the best Indian wheats.

Cheshire.—I would use 20 per cent. more Indian wheat if it was clean.

Barrow-in-Furness.—Uses from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of Indian wheat a year. A great number of small mills are prevented from using Indian wheats on account of the costly machinery needed to clean them.

Doncaster.—If anything can be done in favour of importing Indian wheat in purer state, I am one who would support the same.

Boston.—If the Indian wheats could be imported as clean as the Californian or American red wheat, I should hardly ever buy any other kind of foreign wheat.

Carlow.—We tried Indian wheat, but found it would not work satisfactorily after the usual cleaning we give to Russian and American wheats.

Lincoln.—I have found the dirt in form of dust very injurious to the health of wheat porters and millers. There is great need of improvement.

Lincoln.—Should prefer to use our own colonial wheats in preference to others, if we could get them clean, but at present the waste is too great.

Lincoln.—We prefer Indian to Russian wheat, but we want less dirt.

Lincoln.—We are exceedingly pleased to see that this matter is receiving attention, and we trust results will be beneficial. We think the Indian wheats are worse this year than last.

Londonderry.—If shipped clean it would, we think, be of advantage to the growers and all others concerned, as Indian wheat would compete on more equal terms with American, Australian, and Russian.

Isleworth.—The flour made from Indian wheat has an unpleasant earthy flavour, in consequence of the clay with which it is mixed ; the removal of this would cause an increase in its value and lead to its more extensive use.

Norfolk.—"I have 100 tons now unloading, 10lbs. per bag of 15 stone entire waste, and besides the loss in impurities I have to pay Great Eastern Railway 8s. per ton freight for the rubbish."

Great Yarmouth.—If Indian wheats were shipped clean, I should use a large quantity.

Great Yarmouth.—I was the first to introduce Indian wheat in the Eastern Counties, and I used about 2,500 tons annually ; but, owing to the increasing impurities, I have had to discontinue using them.

Northampton.—If Indian wheat was sold in sacks, the same as Russian and American, it would be a great advantage.

Northampton.—As an instance of the effect upon the price of Indian wheat of the impurities mixed with it, we may mention the fact that Persian wheats in clean condition are worth 2s. per quarter more than wheat from Indian ports of equal quality, but with an admixture of impurities.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The question of weevil should also be dealt with.

Alnwick. If Indian wheat was sent to this country clean it would at once command the attention of many millers who do not at present use it.

Nottingham.—The impurities prevent the use of Indian wheats by the general trade, who cannot deal with them for want of machinery. The loss falls on the Indian cultivator, whose market is restricted.

Oxford.—I believe the wheats from India will in future play a very important part in our trade when properly cleaned, few wheats equal them for colour and strength.

Queen's County.—I cannot too highly commend the adoption of this course of having information direct from the users of the wheats, and of seeking to promote the growth of colonial, specially of Indian wheats. In Ireland they are very little used, the Indian sorts, and I know of no reason save the impurities.

Wellington, Salop.—We prefer Indian to Californian, and it is only the dirty condition of the Indian wheats that prevents us using more of them.

Ludlow.—I had one lot of Indian wheat to try, and found it quite impossible to work on account of its impurities.

Bath.—We have almost discontinued the use of Indian wheat, on account of the large admixture of dirt and stones.

Burslem.—There is no doubt as to the quality of Indian wheat being second to none in the world, and in our opinion no wheat has suffered so much from the admixture of impurities.

Lichfield.—The weevil in Indian wheat is even a greater drawback than the dirt. Only water will kill the insect, which remains in the interior of the grain, which is ground up, which injures the colour of the flour.

Suffolk.—I have used considerable quantities of Indian wheat, but have now discontinued using it on account of impurities.

Lowestoff.—We should think the trade would be only too pleased to have some alteration that will lead to a fair business between buyer and seller.

Brighton.—Small millers will not think of putting up very expensive machinery to deal with the dirt in Indian wheat, and we think it is to the interest of the largest millers who have put up machinery to keep the wheat dirty.

County Tyrone.—Do not see why Indian wheat should not be shipped as clean as Californian or Australian wheat, which we use, and pay a higher price for.

Birmingham.—If the F A Q form is abolished thinks it would be necessary to have some standard of quality, as otherwise the quality might be let down very considerably, although the dirt clause was introduced.

Birmingham.—Thinks the 2 per cent. clause should be carried out in the interest of the seller as well as the buyer, as it would increase its value. "Am pleased to receive this paper, you are doing good work for "England and India, and I beg to thank you."

Waterford.—Indian Wheat, if free from clay, dirt, &c., would be more used.

Wexford.—Millers object to large proportion of clay, stones, &c., in Indian wheat, which can only be dealt with by expensive machinery.

Wexford.—The large quantity of impurities in Indian wheat is a great drawback to its use in quantity.

Wicklow.—I would suggest that the wheat before being shipped should be put through proper screening and fanning machines. I am getting up washing machinery, and purpose using Indian wheat largely hereafter.

Bray, in Ireland, not "of the Vicar."—The chief impurity is not the admixture of seeds, &c., but its impregnation with animal matter, urine, &c., which, I suppose, is caused by the cattle treading out the grain.

Wilts.—English farmers in a damp season like 1888 could use large quantities of Indian wheat if clean, but as they require so much preparation, even in mills possessing the necessary machinery, the trouble and wear and tear almost prevents its use.

Worcester.—We should use a much larger proportion of Indian wheats than we now do, for blending with our local wheats, if the former were not so wasteful by reasons of their impurities

Tewkesbury.—My mill is a small one, and it is not worth my while to put up the necessary cleaning machinery to deal with the impure Indian wheat. I am therefore unable to use it.

Thornton Dale.—Regrets that he is unable to use more Indian wheat on account of its impurities.

Huddersfield.—The Indian wheats would be more largely used if shipped free from dust, &c., and would sell for a much higher price.

Bingley.—We never find it to pay us to use Indian wheat unless considerably cheaper than others, owing to the elaborate cleaning process. The large quantity of earth some varieties contain is very difficult to remove, and causes specky flour, which causes us to be afraid of using them freely.

Leeds.—We find Indian wheats both useful and profitable, and trust you will do all you can to promote the sending of them in a clean condition.

Castleford.—Endorses Mr. Forbes Adam's letter, holds Indian wheats in high esteem, and looks upon them as capable of being used in this country to advantage.

Sheffield.—The dust and dirt increases in percentage as the season advances, and the rule to buy F. A. Q. is very unreasonable, as to-day I might buy a parcel of wheat, February shipment, F. A. Q., and expect it to be similar to wheat I am now receiving, but I might get it 3s. per quarter worse, but if it was equal to the average for the month I should have no remedy.

Birstall.—Is in favour of 2 per cent. form and will urge the subject upon their Chamber of Commerce.

Driffield.—We should be pleased for the 2 per cent. contract to be made binding, the present F. A. Q. form is a great source of annoyance to us.

York.—We consider choice white Bombay one of the finest quality wheats obtainable, its worst feature is the mixture of stones, which are more difficult to extract than any other impurity.

Great Driffield.—We consider the condition in which Indian wheats are delivered depreciates their value from 2s. to 3s. per quarter on the average.

Hull.—Use 8,000 to 9,000 quarters annually. The admixture of dirt is only one objectionable feature in the F. A. Q. form. A much worse is that the shippers ship sometimes a bulk largely mixed with unsound and heated grain making it utterly unfit for use. This unsound wheat is by far the greatest source of loss to us, dirt we can calculate, but treachery we cannot. We certainly think, to ensure confidence, the contract should read, limiting the admixture of dirt, seeds, &c., and grain other than sound wheat to 2 per cent.

Elland.—Uses about 1,000 quarters per week, if clean would use 1,5000 quarters of Indian wheat per week.

Wetherby.—The Indian wheats are very good in quality, but come in such an unclean state that we do not use a fourth of what we should use if in a proper condition.

Doncaster.—If Indian wheats were shipped free from impurities, it would render useless the vast and expensive plants of machinery designed, manufactured, and erected for the purpose of cleaning and purifying Indian wheats. We think this demands some consideration. It is, as a matter of fact, a very important industry, the manufacture of wheat cleaning appliances.

Hull.—We millers in buying Indian wheat do not buy the dirt, &c., as we reckon so much off for waste in buying. If they were shipped cleaner, there is no doubt they would fetch more money, as they would compare more favourably with other foreign and home wheats.

Keighley.—It is our opinion, if the various kinds of Indian wheat were sent over separately and clean, an increased quantity would be used.

Leeds.—Indian wheats would be much more generally used if clean, none but the best fitted up mills can use them (as they are) to advantage.

Leeds.—The immense quantity of stones in Indian wheat is a great detriment to their use, as they cannot be all got out.

With improved culture and shipment Indian wheat will become very popular in England, and a wholesome competition with America.

Rotherham.—I consider some of the Indian wheats the best on the market, and if they were sent free from dirt they would command a better price than many of the foreign wheats.

Batley.—The grit, ironstones, and heated grains are most serious objections to Indian wheats.

Messrs Marshall, Sons, and Co., Limited, implement manufacturers, Gainsborough, have addressed the following letter on the subject to the Secretary of State :—

Britannia Iron Works, Gainsborough,
29th January 1889.

My Lord,—Knowing the interest you evince in the Indian wheat question, we take the liberty of bringing to your notice our efforts to improve the quality of Indian wheat, by endeavouring to introduce suitable and efficient machinery for the proper manipulation of the grain, and we venture to think a brief account of our experience will not be uninteresting to you.

The advantages possessed by India as a wheat growing country—as regards climate and cheap labour—induced us, five years ago, to send out a set of machinery with a competent mechanic to carry out experiments in steam thrashing, with the object of adapting our machinery to meet the requirements of the country, and to practically demonstrate to the Natives the advantages that would accrue to them by the introduction of suitable thrashing and cleaning machinery as used by all the other corn-growing countries of the world. This first machine did not fulfil all the conditions required, inasmuch that it did not chop up the straw into "bhoosa" as fodder for the cattle. But from experience gained on the spot, we were soon able to bring out a machine to efficiently thrash the Indian wheats, and at the same operation chop and bruise the straw, and this machine is a pronounced success.

We may explain to your Lordship that we did not enter upon this undertaking without anticipating many formidable drawbacks, as we know the antipathy of the Native is always at first much against any innovation of this kind, but we experienced obstacles where we least expected them. We naturally thought the merchants on the other side would only be too glad to be able to send home properly thrashed and clean wheats, and would help us in the work we had taken in hand, but, to our surprise, we only met with encouragement from comparatively a few firms. It is, no doubt, a question of £ *s.* *d.*, and, at present, it probably pays them better to export the wheat with impurities. In no case would a firm undertake to send home a cargo of steam thrashed wheat at their own risk, although we had staked so much in the matter. But surely it is only a question of looking a little way ahead to clearly see the benefits that would eventually result to all concerned by exporting clean wheats, as it must be apparent, if Indian wheats, as at present exported, can compete in the European markets, that by sending clean and well dressed grain India can undersell all the other corn-growing countries.

Since commencing this work we have sent out machinery every season, and for the last two years our operations have been confined to the Punjab, where we have succeeded in thoroughly satisfying the zemindars. Last season we thrashed all the wheat on the estate of one of the Sikh high priests, at Amritsar, and this, as your Lordship will be aware, at once removed any superstitious objections that may have existed. So far, we are satisfied with the progress we have made, but we have not succeeded in selling any machinery of this description to Natives, and the time when we shall see any returns for the several thousand pounds we have expended seems in the remote future.

Many Anglo-Indians have told us we have undertaken a work we shall never succeed in, but, from the knowledge we have been able to obtain of the Native character, we have confidence that it is only a question of time and energy. We know that when railways were first promoted in India, it was thought that the different castes would never mix in the carriages, and that it would be necessary to have a separate compartment for each caste on every train ; we know how different the result has been. Our experience is that it is more a question of rupees with the Natives. Once convince them that there is money in an innovation of this kind, and they forthwith take it up. We have only to look at the large number of Cotton mills, cotton presses, oil mills, flour mills, &c., owned and worked by natives in various parts of India to prove this, and as the railways continue to open out tracts of valuable land, thus enabling cultivators to convey their products to the ports from places where it has hitherto been impossible owing to want of carrying facilities, the demand for machinery of various kinds must increase every year.

It has also been argued that the zemindars will not be able to afford our machinery (Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 per set, delivered on the spot), but we do not believe this ; there are a very great number of the zemindars who are well able to buy such machinery, and, in cases where the farms are too small, a few ryots can amalgamate and buy a set. This system is much in vogue in several parts of Europe.

Taking into consideration the great and increasing want of steam thrashing in India, and as there can be no doubt as to its ultimate success when once introduced, one would reasonably expect a demand for such machinery at no distant date, but it has now become a question for us to consider whether it will answer our purpose to expend any more money and energy until some of the drawbacks in our path are removed. We fear we can hardly hope to succeed until the growers know they will get a higher price for clean and pure grain. The merchants in India, refusing to give better prices for clean wheats, retard our efforts, as well as injure the future wheat trade of India. We have frequently been told by zemindars, "Why should I buy your machinery, and produce perfectly clean wheat, when I should not get a higher price for it, and should lose the 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. I have to allow to the buyer for the dirt, &c.?" and we cannot but think there is a certain amount of reason in those remarks. We have even had cases where we have thrashed wheat for a ryot, and produced a sample beautifully clean and bright that would have surprised the merchants on Mark Lane, and he has afterwards mixed dirt with it. We mention this to show your Lordship that the fact of the merchants not being with us is a serious drawback, and our opinion is, that if the percentage of dirt and impurities were reduced to the same standard as for America, the demand for the Indian article would finally increase, and our difficulties in the introduction of machinery greatly decrease.

The Indian wheats do not at present realise anything like their intrinsic value owing to the admission of dirt, &c., and it is only the large millers who can afford to purchase the special machinery necessary for cleaning the Indian wheats who can use them at all, and many small millers, who have no facilities or means to introduce this special machinery, are debarred from employing them. We also understand even the large millers cannot use the Indian wheats in such a large proportion as they otherwise would providing they could get them clean. Further, the freight on something like 30,000 tons of useless dirt would be saved every large export season.

The growers would get a higher price for their grain, and would get their produce to market quickly after harvest, and consequently get their money earlier.

The cost of thrashing by machinery is less than by the present primitive mode.

By the introduction of machinery there would be but little risk of the crops being destroyed by fire through incendiarism or otherwise, thus obviating a source of great anxiety to cultivators in many parts of India.

We must apologise for trespassing so much upon your Lordship's valuable time, but we should like to mention that, in addition to sending out the machines with mechanics to work them, we also sent one of our representatives to thoroughly study the whole question. We have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient servants, MARSHALL, SONS, & Co.,

H. D. MARSHALL.

The Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G. C. B.,
Secretary of State for India.

A BURMESE FESTIVAL.

MARCH 17th, when the new vane, worth in gold and jewels seven lakhs they say, was added to the great Shway Dagon Pagoda of Rangoon, saw, writes "A" in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, one of the most thrilling and picturesque scenes of modern Burmese history :—

It may be remembered that in the beginning of October last Rangoon was visited by a considerable earthquake—a very rare occurrence here—and that the original vane was dislodged by the shock and fell from its place on the pinnacle of the Pagoda at the height of 370 feet (2 feet higher than St. Paul's) on to the paved platform as its base; the vane itself which was made of sheet gold overlying iron and silver, breaking, and the jewels with which it was richly encrusted, being scattered, a large emerald breaking in the fall. These were all religiously collected by Burmans who saw the accident, and made over honestly, as sacred to the trustees of the Pagoda. The earthquake was looked on as an unlucky visitation, and the fall and breakage of the vane as an additionally ruinous sign of coming disaster. It was, therefore, resolved to counteract any evil that might be looming in the future, and to propriate the angry Fates by making a a new vane to which should, if possible, be even richer than the last. With this intention, all religious and zealous Buddhists were invited to bring offerings every Sunday to the Pagoda, where the trustees, then nine in number, received the donors with some show of state in a gay audience chamber, adjoining which was a small enclosure closed in with bamboo and muslin, and in which were fitted up two furnaces and bellows surmounted with peacock feathers. One of these furnances was for gold, the other for silver, and each person bringing his or her offering, small or handsome, according to his means, first entered his name and the value of his gift in a book for that purpose, and then laying the gift in the trough of a piece of bamboo, spoon-wise, dropped it into the appropriate furnace. Precious stones, or jewellery in which were stones, were laid aside to be affixed to or imbedded in the vane when it should be made.

Sunday after Sunday for some weeks these offertories were continued, and very touching sometimes the scenes we saw. Old men and women in the poorest apparel with wistful looks would bring their mite in the shape of a two-anna bit, a silver button, or even a few coppers. When that was the case, the money was laid aside, and equivalent in silver, taken together with that of other similarly small offerings, was afterwards thrown into the furnace. Well-to-do women would give their jewels from their ears and fingers, and toddling babies with mothers guiding them would give the present by which the mother hoped to secure them happiness hereafter. The gold of the old vane was melted down with that newly received, and beaten out to the thickness of tin usually used for boxes and cannisters, and this gold sheet was laid over the iron vane foundation over which a silver sheet was previously laid, and both the silver and outer gold sheets were trimmed and perforated to express the fantastic Burmese design of the iron vane. Both sides of the centre iron vane were covered with silver first and gold afterwards, and were designed and ornamented with the jewels of the old vane by two goldsmiths whose names are inscribed on the vane, and who vied with each in the originality and fineness of their work. The vane is about 3 feet by 1½ feet broad, and thickly crusted with precious stones and lovely fans of the red Burmese gold. One ruby alone is worth Rs. 6,000, and there are several hundred rubies alone on this beautiful thing. On the tip of the iron rod, on which works the vane, is a richly carved and perforated solid gold ornament called the Semboo. It is somewhat egg-shaped and about a foot in height, tipped by an enormous diamond encircled by many smaller ones crusted on like barnacles. All over this exquisite oval object are similar clumps of diamonds, no other stone being used for this part.

Early in March, the whole being completed, invitations were issued to all Buddhists of all nationalities to attend the raising of the vane to the top of the Pagoda on Sunday, 17th March. A car made of wood, designed with a gigantic bird over it, and covered with tinsel and gaily coloured paper and stuffs, was prepared to carry up the vane by means of ropes stretched between the paved platform below, and the platform of scaffolding near the summit of the Pagoda to which the car was to mount. On the Friday previous, the ascent was made several times to secure that perfection acquired by practice, and the crowds assembled were very considerable. But on the appointed day, the 17th, from early dawn streams of villagers and visitors were "pouring in amain," and taking up their places; whole families, from the old grandmother to the baby in arms, settling themselves on the huge Pagoda platform for the day's picnic with the placidly patient look one only sees in an Eastern crowd to whom it makes little difference whether they eat their simple meal and change their toilet before a strange public under a tree, or before the more intimate public in front of their bamboo home. By noon there was hardly a passage to be made to the further side of the Pagoda whence the car was to ascend, and all round was a sea of a closely seated crownd with their up-turned faces looking for the rising of the gaudy bird-car with the precious and sacred vane out-stretched in the front. At last the ropes became agitated, and as the car rose slowly upwards, and appeared over the heads of the crowd in its immediate neighbourhood, a shout broke from the multitude gathered since many hours to witness the elevation of the fruits of their collected offerings. The car slowly mounted its rope walk and was received at he platform and relieved of the vane which in a day or two after was seen, a mere speck, turning with the wind, against the far off blue; only the kites and the crows to see the flash of its million gems in the sun-[illegible]t.

BENGAL.

THE BABU'S BALLOON ASCENT.—On Saturday afternoon last the balloon ascent from the ground of the Oriental Gas Company, which Babu Ram Chundra Chatterji intended making alone, did not come off, and through a cause over which the plucky novice had no control. At 3 p.m. the balloon was laid in its place, and the process of inflating it was proceeding; it then hung about 2½ feet off the ground. A heavy sou'wester had been brewing about an hour previously, and at about 3-30 p.m. it burst with great violence. A deluge of rain accompanied the wind, and those who were present inside the enclosure were soon driven into shelter, the awnings which had been erected to protect them being blown down on all sides. The balloon was soon dripping wet, and it became apparent that no ascent could be made with it in that condition. In fact, Mr. Spencer, who was assisting the Babu with advice, was heard to say that even he would not venture to ascend, and certainly this opinion was shared by all present. The word was then passed round that no ascent would be attempted that day, and the crowds soon dispersed, much disappointed. At the time the storm burst there were very few inside the enclosure, but there were thousands outside. The surrounding houses, the boats in the canal, and the huge piles of firewood stacked on both sides of the canal were thronged with thousands of natives. Babu Ram Chundra is not discouraged, and will on a more favourable opportunity try again.—*Englishman*.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 20th of April there were 187 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 172 deaths, and the death-rate was 20·7 per thousand. There were 6 deaths from small-pox, 14 from cholera, 50 from fevers, 29 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 126 Hindus, 45 Mohamedans, and 7 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 20th April was 187 against 172 and 201 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding weeks of last year by 49. There were 14 deaths from cholera against 20 and 30 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 71. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 50 and 13 respectively, against 42 and 8 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·5 per mille per annum, against 33·7, the mean of the last five years.

A NEW MISSIONARY POLICY FOR INDIA.—II.

THE second article by a friend of missions, on the above subject, appearing in the *Methodist Record*, is as follows :—

The direct result of the policy of Dr. Alexander Duff has been that the men engaged in educating and training the aristocracy of India have, by a natural sequence of events, taken a position in Indian and Anglo-Indian society far removed from that which would naturally be occupied by the evangelists of the masses. This position and style of living have provoked the vigorous attacks of Canon Taylor and others. Meanwhile the Salvation Army has been developing a work which is rapidly becoming a most powerful standing criticism on all previous methods of evangelisation. Under this fire of criticism the friends of our own society and of all similar Protestant societies, are being compelled to ask themselves the question, "Is the charge of luxury brought against our missionaries justifiable?" Nothing but careful consideration, a thorough knowledge of the facts, and an alternative policy to propose could justify any one in asserting the truth of this charge. It is no light matter to take the pen in hand on such a question. The task is rendered the more difficult by the fact that any one who really knows the truth on this question must himself have enjoyed the luxury which he undertakes to prove. Nevertheless, the situation is becoming so grave, the necessity for a change in missionary policy *amongst all Protestant societies* so apparent, and the cry for help from heathen lands so loud, that the truth must be spoken at all hazards. And the truth leaves no choice but to say that the change of luxury, as our English middle-class people who support the missionary societies understand the word, is fully justified by the facts of the case, alike among Episcopalian, Presbyterian, London Missionary Society, and Methodist missionaries.

In the first place, every missionary landing in India finds himself at once received into "society." In Calcutta he is presented at Court, and makes his bow to the Viceroy. In the other presidency towns he is always welcome at the public receptions at Government House. I am fully prepared to admit that missionary influence ought to be exerted in official circles. Cases arise from time to time, such, for instance, as that of the girl Luchmin, when it is a matter of the gravest importance that the decision of the Government should not depend solely upon the will of the official clique. In many questions of Imperial policy, such as the C. D. Acts, the Abkari system, the Salt Tax, and the Opium question, the voice of the missionaries ought to influence powerfully the decisions of the legislative councils. But I hope to show later on that influence of this kind does not depend upon a certain expensive style of living, but depends solely on the personal character of the missionaries, and the influence they possess with the peoples of India.

It might certainly be desirable under any circumstances, that the Chairmen of Districts, whose official relations bring them constantly in contact with members of the Government, should maintain their present style of living. But the Wesleyan society is recognising, what all Protestant societies must soon be compelled to acknowledge, that the number of highly paid agents in India must be greatly lessened. Whilst admitting the necessity for the chairmen to maintain what is practically an episcopal position in a style worthy of the Church to which they belong, I am fully convinced that the regular missionary gains very little, and loses much, by his official recognition in "society." It places him at once in a wrong position. Most missionaries, the writer included, would have gone down grey-headed to their graves in England without ever seeing a "Drawing Room." And this new social status entails a number of expenses following in natural sequence. Persons who go to Court must dress in a certain style, cannot go about in the towns in any less fashionable vehicle than a phaeton, and must keep up a certain establishment. The result is, that men who left the London docks with the simplest ideas of life and duty, full of lofty purposes of self-denial and devotion, have scarcely trodden Indian soil a twelve month before they find themselves settled down to a mode and fashion of living from which a year ago they would have shrunk back in dismay.

This is no over-statement of facts. The missionary in India with £300 a year and his bungalow—and this may be taken as a fair average of all the societies—is able, with ease and comfort, to mix in Anglo-Indian society in a style which he could not possibly do on £1,000 a year in England. Any one who has tried to live in London, keeping a one-horse brougham, mixing in society, dining late, and everything else in harmony with these features, will know that this estimate is not very wide of the mark. But this does not by any means state the whole case. Viewed from the native standpoint, his social position is yet more "magnificent." The day-labourer in India gets as wage from two annas to four annas (2d. to 4d.) a day. The English artizan gets as many shillings. It is therefore plain that the relation of the missionary's income to that of the masses whom he is sent out to evangelise is in the same ratio as that of an Anglican bishop to the day-labourers in his diocese. The missionary's income, at the present rate of exchange, is about 72,000 annas. The bishop's is about 80,000 shillings. Each, in fact, receives annually about 20,000 to 25,000 days' wages of the people over whom he is appointed overseer. Bishops may have their sphere, but no one would dream of attempting the evangelisation of England by bishops only. Is the evangelisation of India much more likely to be successful on the same lines? The answer is emphatically, No! The effect of this mode of living is inevitable to separate the missionary from the people, instead of bringing him into close contact with them. It is almost impossible for any man to occupy for years the position of a feudal lord without developing the feudal spirit. Men do successfully fight against it here and there, but it is not in humam nature generally to wield almost absolute power, and receive abject reverence, without losing sight, more or less, of the great Christian principle of the brotherhood of all men.

The responsibility for the existing state of affairs does not rest upon the present generation of missionaries at all. It is well open to doubt whether there is a man now in the Indian mission field in any of the great Missionary Societies, who considered when he first offered his services to the Missionary Committee how much his pay would be, or how many, or how few would be the comforts of his home life. Nine out of every ten missionaries in India landed on the "coral strand" without the vaguest conception that anything approaching luxury would ever be within their grasp so long as they remained in the mission field. And to-day there are many men at work in India, as the writer can testify from personal knowledge, who would welcome gladly and heartily a general and sweeping reduction in missionary stipends, which would compel a change in the style of living all round. In proof of this assertion it is only necessary to point out, with regard to South India alone, that during the last few months the Wesleyan missionaries in the Mysore District have voluntarily handed back to the Missionary Society a considerable percentage of their salary; the Madras missionaries offered a few weeks since to pay the salary of one of their number out of their own pockets if he could stay in India; and from the Negapatam and Trichinopoly Districts a letter has just come in which a missionary there offers to board and lodge any volunteer from England who will go out to help in the educational work of that district.

These facts show plainly that our own missionaries do not lack the spirit of self-sacrifice, but we have put them in a position where they have little opportunity of practising it. Compelled by the customs of the social world in which they move to live in a certain style, their usefulness is crippled, their influence is lessened, and the societies are financially embarrassed. The world of subscribers at home asks for stories of heroism and self-denial. These qualities are plentiful enough in our mission field to-day, but there is little room for their display under such circumstances as are described above. Between this extreme, on the one hand, and the Salvationist extreme, on the other hand, there is an untrodden *via media* which seems to be a more excellent way. What that pathway is, and the arguments in its favour, must be held over till next week.

UNLIKE his neighbours, the ruler of Chitral is desirous of encouraging Englishmen from India to visit Chitral, says the Lahore paper. The route from Kashmir *viâ* Gilgit is, however, scarcely suited for the ordinary traveller; and Aman-ul-Mulk wishes, therefore, to open the road from Peshawar *via* Malakand and Swat. Until, however, the perpetual quarrels between the Khan of Dir and Umra Khan of Jundol come to an end, the road must always be unsafe to travel. Aman-ul-Mulk is, therefore, using his influence with both Chiefs to persuade them to come to terms. The distance to Chitral from Peshawar is only 195 miles: and the road *via* Malakand, if it can be opened for European travel, will offer an immense saving of time, distance, and trouble, compared with the route *viâ* Gilgit.

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BERLIN AND ITS INHABITANTS.

A WRITER in *Macmillan's Magazine* gives an account of the denizens of the German capital. He writes :—

As the observant traveller walks through the Berlin streets, or steps into that delightful lounge, the Café Bauer, he is struck by the extraordinary variety of the Berliner's habiliments. No two civilians wear clothes of the same cut; a man's fancy, or rather is outfitter's convenience, takes the place of fashion, with certainly most disappointing results. Berlin would seem to be the repository of all the old garments of Christendom. But variety has an artistic merit. That may be, while it is no less true of certain articles that their sole artistic merit is a proper uniformity; and it is so with the civilised coat. This incongruous variety in civilian costume descends to every article of attire. Now, what is the reason? Simply that a man, if he has not a uniform to sun himself in, does not care what he wears so long as essential comfort and decency are preserved. And as with dress, so with the other outward manifestations of his social character.

After the funeral of the late Emperor William, a French journalist visited his study in the Palace on the Linden—the room which was his own, the room in which his own tastes had full rein. The journalist was curious to see the literature affected by a man whose name had become historic, and carefully scanned the backs of the few books about. They were all military or official handbooks; of literature properly so called there was not a single example. No wonder the Frenchman, quick to seize the contrast, recalled the charming room at Sans Souci—with its panelled walls, its book-cases filled with the choicest works of the best French writers, its music-stand, its window looking not over the busy street, but over the far-famed terraces of his own design—in which the great Frederick spent his leisure hours. The contrast is no less typical than striking. The Emperor William's study reflects the modern spirit of Berlin, a spirit almost entirely military and commercial, in no sense humane. Either commerce or the army possesses the mind in season and out of season; and it is in the intense jealousy of our success in the former that is to be found the secret of the bitter personal hatred which the name of our country excites in Berlin at this moment. It is not a question of Courts, nor of doctors, but of markets. The country is seething with the excitement of commerce on the grand scale, and the feeling is fiercest as it is most concentrated in Berlin. This energy in a people is not to be condemned; far from it. The quality is our own, and to it we owe our success. Nor could any but a mean-spirited nation see year after year numbers ranging from one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand of its inhabitants pass to strange lands under alien government without striving in some way to find a country for them where they will not be utterly lost to the fatherland. Commercial energy and colonial enterprise are well enough in themselves, the pity is when they become master-passions to the exclusion of all else. The commercial element in England has been termed by an outspoken fellow-countryman, Philistine. Would that some German Mathew Arnold might arise in Berlin and, braving the thunders of elder and younger Bismarck alike, hold the mirror up to his fellow-citizens. The British Philistine, indeed! Judged by the standard of his German brother he may claim at least a Samaritan's kinship with the chosen people.

But it may be suggested that as Berlin becomes more cosmopolitan, contact with the foreigners who flock to her may smooth away some of the rougher and refine the coarser characteristics of her people. In other words, she may supply the deficiencies in her own civilisation by borrowing from others. This may come about in time, but there is no sign of it at present. The tendency is, in fact, quite the other way, intensely conservative and national. An imperial edict, for instance, has recently forbidden the *menu* for the imperial dinner-table to be printed in French—so slight is the regard for the old adage, *De minimis non curat lex*.

Oddly enough we alone of all nations, unpopular as we are, seem to be exerting any influence. Our method is the recognised method to be followed in commercial houses and pursuits. The shops are full of articles which customers are assured are English, and quite in the English fashion, as a positive recommendation. But the general quality of the Berlin Anglo-mania is well illustrated by the following curious example of it. There is one advantage life there possesses over life here, and it lies in the excellence of their cafes. The cafe however, is not "English," and if a man would cut a figure he must of a morning frequent the Bodegas, which have sprung up avowedly as an English institution over the city. Here he may sit with his friends round a cask and drink what is supposed to be the correct English drink, sherry, to his heart's content. Thus enthroned, a glass of some vile brandied decoction in his hand, his bosom swells with the feeling that he has crowned his own civilisation by adding to it what is most distinguished in another.

On the whole, then, the most prominent characteristic of the Berliner, in his present stage of development, may be said to be a national feeling which is positively blatant, and may easily degenerate into downright Chauvinism. The feeling is a restless one, for there is no man more self-conscious. There is none of the sublime self-confidence of the Briton which forms a favourite subject with the nimble caricaturists across the Channel, the self-confidence which regards the reputation of England as so much funded property, or as one of the phenomena of Nature which are accepted without discussion. The Berliner is constantly seeking to impress a visitor with the importance of himself and of his material surroundings. He plucks you by the sleeve as you pass a building, and asks, "Did you ever see the like?" He has but one epithet to describe institutions, buildings, and men: one and all are *kolossal, ganz kolossal*. The trait is sufficiently amusing until it is found to be also dangerous. For this restless, feverish temperament, however amusing in an individual, becomes dangerous when discovered to form in the aggregate the character of the capital of a great empire. Paris has for centuries been regarded as the European centre of disturbance, and the reputation has been justly earned. But it has of late fallen from that bad eminence. True, it is still the disturbing centre of France, but the shock to Europe caused by the recent election of General Boulanger is slight compared with that administered by Napoleon's assumption of the imperial crown in 1852.

Berlin is taking the place of Paris. A nation with a centralised government is always exposed to the danger of a too powerful capital. Germany, as a whole, has been until the last two decades a peaceable, non-aggressive power, precisely because there has been no switch-room, as it were, in constant work to connect the system of German States, and the militant spirit of Prussia has not been able to permeate the quieter constitutions of Bavaria and Saxony. That is now changed. Berlin supplies the switch-room; and to the activity of its working, the lively state of affairs on the East African coast, at Samoa, and in the private relations of Count Herbert Bismarck and Sir Robert Morier, afford startling testimony. What the workers of the instrument of Government may have in store for Europe in the future can only be conjectured. Sufficient ground for anxiety is the precarious health of the King of Holland. For there is a Greater Holland as well as a Greater Britain, and the bait of the Dutch Colonies is the East, dangled before a people hungry for such food, may well prove irresistible. The military fever and commercial greed, which are at present the stimulating influences in Berlin, have already, on his own confession, forced even Prince Bismark's hand in East Africa; and the future is dark, indeed, if, encountering less resistance in dealing with his successors, these unlovely forces drag the whole Empire behind them on a career of unscrupulous aggression.

HOW A SULTAN IS APPROACHED.

M. PATENOTRE, the able French Minister now at Tangier, is bent upon getting some better local government for the diplomatic capital of Morocco. He has just started accordingly for Fez, the Sultan's capital. "His *cortege*," writes a correspondent, "was imposing—the baggage, tents, and numerous presents for the Sultan and his visier had to be sent on before—an electric boat had to be left behind—everything having to be carried on the backs of mules, camels, horses, and donkeys. A detachment of Moorish cavalry with crimson banners preceded the *cortege*, composed of French officers and about a dozen French soldiers—their arms gleaming brightly in the African sun. M. Patenotre headed the party on a white charger. He remraked the ride to Fez was likely to be a tame affair after his experiences in Persia and Central Asia, where he had once ridden 300 miles in three days, whereas at his present rate he was not likely to reach Fez—or 150 miles—in less than ten days." M. Patenotre seems anxious to work with every one and conciliate the rival jealousies of the civilized flags at Tangier for the sake of achieving some real improvements in the administration of that wild city.

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ENGLISH FORESIGHT.

IT is probable, writes the *Spectator*, that nothing now existing in England will be in existence two thousand years hence. Louis Blanc's half-melancholy, half-cynical aphorism, "Edifices have only duration; it is ruins which have eternity," must be true in substance, though the oldest building of which civilised man is cognisant, the Pyramid of Cheops, is an edifice and not a ruin; but if duration is measured, as Egyptians measured it, by thousands of years, our buildings will hardly enjoy even duration. The national wealth will not last so long, gliding away, as it must, to more productive lands, and in the absence of endless repairs to buildings, ours is a fatal climate. York Minster itself would hardly survive five centuries of neglect; and except a few churches the oldest portion of the Tower of London, and a castle or two, what building is there with even a chance of such a life? Fire wrecks the great houses one by one, as it wrecked most of the places of antiquity; and of the houses in which we lodge great institutions, such, for example, as the Museum and the Bank of England, not one is so much as intended to possess a secular durability. Even stone perishes here—witness the Westminster Palace; and though brick may be made as solid as the hills—potsherds have outlived Babylon and all its succeeding empires—we have either lost or we disregard the art which manufactured the bricks of the Temple of Belus, and of the Roman wall of Pevensey.

The strongest things we build, our railway arches, would crumble in a few centuries if unrenewed; we cannot dispense with timber or iron in our roofs; and we make our floors of wood, or of stone so ill-cemented that time dislodges the slabs. As for our institutions, which, if only preserved, might some of them last like the Japanese throne, or the Papacy, or the municipality of Ravenna, or the Althing of Iceland, we are rapidly destroying them one by one, till the most optimist of Tories would allow but a century or two to the Throne, or the Church, or the House of Commons, or anything still living and strong. There is no sound reason to believe that any corporate body say, "Birmingham," or the Bank of England, will endure for anything like the suggested period; while, as to families, which in Asia are so enduring that the House of Confucius is still, after 2,400 years, the most visible one in China, and the descendants of Rama, who were reigning when Alexander died (2,212 years ago), are reigning still: no one really expects that anyone now illustrious will be visible in the year A. D. 3800. For more than fourteen hundred years, the descendants of Cerdic have been first in these islands, and their probable, though not proved, pedigree may stretch back centuries more: but they do not hope even for themselves that they will survive for an equal length of forward time. The pace of the world is too rapid for that, and destructiveness grows into too strong an instinct.

Well, you ask, what loss is there in that? As Nature seems to prefer continuance, and confers durability alike on hill and marsh and forest, there must be some loss; but we are not discussing that to-day. It is not the melancholy of the fact, but its strangeness, which just at this moment impresses us with the sense of an unaccountable difference between ancient and modern thought. We see no reason why we, English, should have ceased so completely to look forward through long vistas of time. In the ancient world, from the beginning of history down to a period not wholly separated from our own, the hope and the intent of making things continue "for ever," that is, for the time covered by ordinary imaginations, was always a dominant thought. Men built with that view, founded with that view, planned systems with that view. We think the Egyptians a separate people for their efforts to defeat the action of time; but the Romans organised "for ever," and in Asia men laid down rules which were to survive, if possible, even time. It was with that end at least as much as to give them authority, that Asiatics attributed to their foundations—the system of castes, for instance, or the Mikado's autocracy, or the khalifate, or the apostolic succession—such immediately divine sanctions. In pursuit of their idea, they hardly knew what trouble or disproportion meant.

We think we value knowledge, we tax ourselves for its diffusion, and we exult in its accumulation; but for its continuance down the ages we make no effort of any kind. There is not in Europe a museum which would survive a great fire. There is a not in Europe a record of events on any material more durable than paper, least durable of substances; and this although we know, from the example of the Babylonian library, that one of the cheapest of manufactured substances, the common tile, is also one of the most imperishable. The idea of creating a self-renewing corporation, charged with the duty of endlessly preserving the records of our knowledge, would seem to most of us only silly, and this though many among us are passionate antiquaries. Strange to say, this habit of mind does not arise from any blank denial that any knowledge can be lost. A fear that it may be lingers still in some undeveloped and indiscernible form, and in obedience to a traditional impulse, we still bury some records under or in the corner-stones of buildings which we intend to last. Under Cleopatra's Needle the engineers buried, we believe, the coins of the reign, the *Times* of the day, and by an inspiration too original to be comic, though we laugh as we read, a copy of the *Bradshaw* of the month. The obelisk may stand by the Thames for ever, perhaps even survive the river; but we did not make the obelisk, nor did we think of placing below it a record in clay, more durable than the obelisk itself, of the great events of the Victorian Era. Such an act would have been thought foolish, for we have lost not only the power but the desire to look forward so far, and think that, if we speculate for a century to come, we are at once far-sighted and weak. What is the explanation of that great change? Is it that we, Comtists and Agnostic included, can think of long duration as an attribute only of another world; or has the spirit of change so possessed our souls that we have no longer faith in the possibility of anything long continuing on earth? Or is it, in truth, that one kind of imagination has died among us, and that as our children grow short-sighted poring over books, so we, in our thirst to know all that is just around us—we call that form of curiosity "the scientific spirit"—have weakened the mental sight which in past ages made the far future seem to have such a closeness to our hearts? We fear that the latter is the true explanation, and that the Asiatic, whom we regard as the schoolboy of the world, retains at least one faculty which we are suffering to decay.

A MAJOR'S DEALINGS WITH HIS WARD.

AN action, brought by Mr. William Linwood against Miss Louisa Andrews and Major James David Leighton Campbell to recover certain sums of money alleged to belong to the plaintiff from the defendants, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Kay, on April 9. Mr. Ince, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Alexander Young), said that the plaintiff, on the death of his father, the Rev. William Linwood, became entitled to considerable property. After the death of his father the plaintiff went to live with the defendant, Major Campbell, and Miss Andrews, who was engaged as companion to the daughter of Major Campbell. The plaintiff alleged that Major Campbell had induced him to raise 500*l*, and an account was then opened at the London and County Bank. Campbell had further induced the plaintiff to sell a large number of Imperial and Continental Gas Shares, the proceeds of which Campbell paid into Messrs. Hoare's Bank to his own account. In 1886, 1,500*l*. Argentine and 1,500*l*. Buenos Ayres Bonds were handed to Mr. C. E. Moore, a barrister, who handed them on to E. Watkin, a solicitor. On March 18, 1887, an injunction was granted against Campbell to restrain him from interfering with the plaintiff, the defendant Campbell having forcibly taken the plaintiff from Gerrard's Cross to London. On March 21, 1888, an order was made committing Mr. Moore to prison. Watkin, the solicitor, was dead. Mr. Ince desired to say that from what he had seen he believed that Moore had not had any of the money, but had placed too much reliance upon Watkin. The result at present was, that of the 2,500*l*., the value of the bonds, the plaintiff had recovered 1,500*l*. from the estate of Watkin, and now Mr. Moore, not unhandsomely, in Mr. Ince's opinion, had offered to pay 850*l*. Mr. Moore, therefore, and Miss Andrews, were out of the case. He now asked for an account against Major Campbell, and payment of the balance remaining at Hoare's Bank. Mr. William Linwood was examined, and said that he remembered going to live with Major Campbell and Miss Andrews. The major took the management of his money; the money was paid to his account at the Uxbridge Branch of the London and County Bank; he and Miss Andrews drew the cheques; he was allowed 10s. a week. He went with Campbell to sell some gas shares; Campbell received the money. He did not give Campbell 850*l*. He had no advice except Campbell's. Mr. Renshaw, Q.C., and Mr. P. B. Abraham appeared for Mr. Moore; and Mr. Morshed for the bank. Major Campbell did not appear. Mr. Justice Kay give judgment against Mr. Moore for 850*l*. without costs, and made a declaration that the alleged gift of 850*l*. to Major Campbell was disproved, and directed an account to be taken against Major Campbell, and ordered payment of the balance due with costs.

FURTHER ANECDOTES OF MR BRIGHT.

TO the *New York Tribune* Mr. Smalley contributes some pleasant recollections of Mr. Bright, whom he had known intimately for many years. Perhaps the most interesting portions of these reminiscences are those which deal with Mr. Bright's appreciation of literature, which would appear to have been less critical than has been supposed.

MR. BRIGHT'S READING.

Mr. Bright was not a man of wide reading or general culture. He knew nothing of any language but English, and not much of any literature, English and American excepted. He had no knowledge of science, nor deep feeling in art. He was a type of his class, the middle class; with some of its narrowness of interest and all its virtues, and with his one surpassing genius in addition to all. To those who despise culture his name and the limitations of his mind will serve as an argument to the end of time. He deserves a better fate than that, and there is a far truer thing to be said of him—namely, that he perfectly understood how to make the most of his intellectual gifts. No Latin or Greek, but the best English of his time. He is not an argument for narrowing culture and limiting studies unless you find another mind like his on which to try the same process. Everybody knows that—perhaps next after the Bible—Milton was the book he most cared for. That of itself impairs the force of the narrowing argument, for Milton is saturated with the classical spirit and with classical lore. He who knows Milton well cannot be wholly ignorant of antiquity. Milton he knew by heart—the poems, that is, or nearly all the poems. The prose had no particular attraction for him; the Areopagitica and one or two other pieces excepted. What is remarkable is that there should be so little trace of Milton's diction in Bright's prose. He studied the poet wisely; not for imitation, but for inspiration. He copied neither Milton nor anybody else. He learnt from him many secrets of style, which he used in his own way, not in Milton's. There is little in the structure of Bright's sentences, any more than in his choice of words, to remind you of the author of "Paradise Lost." What he caught from him, if he had it not already, was the elevation of tone, which is alike remarkable in the poet and in the orator.

QUAKER ORATOR AND QUAKER POET.

What Mr. Bright liked, I have always thought, in poetry—at any rate, in modern poetry—was the sentiment rather than the poetry. There is no evidence that I know of that he cared much for the delicate art of Lord Tennyson, or for Mattew Arnold in all his force and purity. His favourite among living or recent writers of verse was Mr. Whittier. He admired him altogether, quoted him, talked of him with delight. One night at dinner—I may be indulged in saying that it was at my house—Mr. Bright turned the conversation to Mr. Whittier. The ladies had gone to the drawing-room.

"Of course you read Whittier?"—"Yes, I have read him."

"But I mean, read him often. Do you mean to say you don't know him by heart?"—"No, not much by heart."

"Not his best things? Don't you know 'Snow-bound;' can't you repeat it?"

And upon a general admission from the four or five that were present that no one of them could repeat it, Mr. Bright's eye kindled, he got up, walked to the fireplace, put his back against the chimney-piece, and declaimed the whole poem. I can see him as he stood there, his beautiful face lighted up with the glow about him and the deeper glow within him; his voice subdued to the size of the room, but not less rich, deep, melodious, and true than if rolling out to thousands; his gesture, not frequent but decisive and sometimes dramatic.

MR. BRIGHT IN SOCIETY.

In the society of London Mr. Bright was a unique figure. Needless to say he never was a man of fashion. There was a long period during which the world of fashion held aloof from him. It ended before he became a Cabinet Minister and Privy Councillor. The Tribune of the People, as some of his friends used to call him, had ceased to be thought dangerous by the Classes. He was asked often to all sorts of houses and to all sorts of entertainments. While breakfasts were the fashion, he went to breakfasts. He was not often, I think, to be seen at parties, but dined out rather frequently. His curiosity about the great world came late in life, but it came. He had a curious exactitude, and when he was asked to dinner—as years ago was the custom—for quarter to eight, used to arrive at quarter to eight, while his hostess was putting the last touches to her toilette. His habit had this advantage, that he could hear the names of the guests as they were announced at the door of the drawing-room. If he did not hear, or if any one came in whom he did not know, he used to interrogate the friend nearest him eagerly, "Who is that?" And if he failed to recognize the name, "Who is she? Tell me something about her." To mere conventionalities he paid but scant respect. It was his habit to wear a black velvet waistcoat long after other people had ceased to wear them. I cannot remember ever to have seen one in London except his.

LORD LONSDALE'S ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

ADVICES received in New York from Alaska on Wednesday report that Lord Lonsdale with a number of Esquimaux and Indian guides reached Kodiack Island, off the Alaskan coast, last February.

They came from an isolated mission near the mouth of the Kuskewin River, which empties into Bristol Bay, and were in a half-famished condition. Lord Lonsdale was also crippled. According to a despatch published by the London *New York Herald*, the party suffered many hardships and privations, and during the journey across the Alaskan peninsula Lord Lonsdale was severely injured. A few days after leaving the mission-house, while leading his party, he slipped and fell into a crevasse, and his left shoulder was so bruised that his arm was rendered useless, and his hip was all but dislocated, incapacitating him for travel on foot. He was placed on a sled in that condition and transported to Kodiack. The great stretch of territory between the mission and the island was covered to a depth of several feet with light snow.

A BLIZZARD,—INTENSE SUFFERINGS.

A terrible blizzard which prevailed caught up the light particles in clouds, obliterating all tracks and landmarks familiar to the guides, and making drifts through which it was next to impossible to make a passage. On the 3rd of February the party reached almost the centre of the peninsula, and a stop was made to rest the dogs, who were in a worse condition than the men. The blizzard continued for four days, during which time Lord Lonsdale, the guides, dogs, and all were huddled together under a shelter made by standing the sleds on end. When the storm ceased Lord Lonsdale was found to be so ill from fatigue and the lack of proper nourishment and medical treatment, that it was feared he would not survive the journey. The guides broke up one of the sleds and built a fire, over which they cooked some food and boiled water, with which they bathed Lord Lonsdale's injured parts and reduced the swelling. He improved somewhat, and the journey was resumed.

"ENOUGH OF ARCTIC EXPLORATION."

During the latter half of the trip the temperature for several days registered 100 deg. below freezing-point. Blizzards were continuous, and several of the dogs succumbed from fatigue, and others wandered off and were lost in the snow. Just before reaching Cook's Inlet two of the guides died and were buried in the snow. The party were in the last stages of starvation when they reached Kodiack, and had not food and shelter been found there Lord Lonsdale would have died. Captain Elliott, of the fishing-schooner *Cumberland*, offered them a passage to New Westminster, B. C.; but Lord Lonsdale refused, stating that the party might remain at Kodiack for a week or a month, perhaps longer, as suited his fancy. He stated positively that he had had enough of Arctic exploration and would return to England shortly.

IT is not generally known that the British Government is wholly or partially responsible for the maintenance of several cemeteries in foreign lands where English soldiers and sailors lie buried. The House of Commons on April 9 granted a sum of 819*l*. for this purpose, the money being thus apportioned :—Bosphorus, maintenance and repairs, 357*l*.; Crimea, maintenance of consolidated cemetery on Cathcart's Hill, 200*l*.; Barcelona sexton's pay, 3*l*.; Bayonne, care of Guards' tomb, 1*l*.; Corfu and Ionian cemeteries generally, repairs and guardianship of, 150*l*.; Tripoli, care of burial-ground, 5*l*.; Tunis, ditto, 5*l*.; Anglo-French Cemetery, Piræus, moiety of wages of custodian, 17*l*.; St. Domingo, maintenance and repairs, 20*l*.; Canton, ditto, 10*l*.; Gallipoli, ditto, including wages of caretaker, 17*l*.; Lissa, maintenance of seamen's graves, 5*l*.; Boulair, maintenance and repairs, 20*l*.; South Africa, Isandhlwana, caretaker's wages, 2*l*.; and Suakin, maintenance of cemeteries, 7*l*.

THE KING OF THE SEDANGS.

FIVE years ago, writes a home paper, M. Marie-David de Mayrena was an officer in the French Corps des Guides, having previously served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war. He was a journalist, poet, member of the Cercle de la Presse *bon garcon boulevardier*. In the year 1885 he was sent by the French Government to make reports concerning certain affairs progressing in Sumatra. Having performed his duties, he crossed over to Cochin-China, and travelled for a few months in the Annam country. There he fell in with some Jesuit fathers bound on a mission of conversion to the interior of further India. Turning to the map, we find just above Cochin-China and to the west of Siam a long extent of country between the River Mekong and the Annam boundary. This is the kingdom of the Sedangs, which, up to last year, was ruled by native chiefs, who, like their subjects, lived in primitive Asiatic fashion. From time to time they would visit the bazaars on their frontiers to pur chase goods, pots and pans, and other necessaries, paying for what they bought in little tubes of gold dust and balls of white vegetable wax, which latter commodity is exceptionally valuable. M. de Mayrena conceived the idea of annexing these provinces in the name of France; and having prosecuted his researches—for he is scientist, engineer, mineralogist, as well as soldier—he considered that the place teemed with undeveloped riches. Accordingly, in 1885, he returned to Paris and laid his scheme before the Minister, who happened to be M. Constans, and was sent back armed with an official authority to trace the source of the Mekong. Accordingly, with twenty volunteers, he started on his travels. At Quin-Hon he encountered again the Jesuit fathers, and, having found an interpreter, pushed towards the frontier. They found the first village they came to in a state of epidemic. A sort of jungle fever was playing sad havoc with the natives, and a store of quinine which the travellers had with them not only cured their new hosts, but stamped them as beneficent sorcerers, and secured them the friendship of their patients. M. de Mayrena was elected a chief in recognition of his services, and an escort conducted him into the country.

Here he found war progressing. There were several tribes in the country, and they had been fighting each other on and off, after the Chinese method, for many generations. Our hero fought, too, and led his side to victory.

Prosecuting his scientific researches, he became more than ever convinced that he had found a second Burma, and he naturally desired to put an end to the internecine wars that impeded his work and occupied the natives to the detriment of any prospects of commercial development. Having assured his position, he married the only child of a great chief, and, with the assistance of his father-in-law, summoned a vast assemblage of chiefs to a national discussion. They met, and he lectured them on the advantages of trade and the stupidity of fighting; he gave them the outline of his plans for the formation of a railway and the disposal of their minerals, which were almost unlimited. They listened and departed, to return again, and with one accord to elect him Chief of the chiefs, or King of the Sedangs.

The King is a fine tall man, over six feet in height. His age may be about forty-five. He has a splendid beard, slightly tinged with grey, and never drinks anything but water, this teetotalism being inherited from his father and grandfather. In his button-hole he wears a light-green decoration, the emblem of his new order, instituted by himself, but of which he has already bestowed only five crosses, and none in Europe. As soon as his strange history and the fact that he had arrived in Paris became known, he was assailed by correspondents of every description. Nearly 300 people have asked to be decorated with his order, alleging, in addition to their affection for his Majesty's person, innumerable reasons for their demands, and showing the benefits to accrue to the Sedangs should they be granted. A dentist offers to clean his Majesty's teeth and to present his suite with specimens of tooth-powder "already favourably known throughout Europe." A lady offers herself as "dame de compagnie," and a youth begs to be taken out, because he "has all the instincts of a savage and a horror of intellectual work." An enterprising wine merchant forwards a cask of champagne labelled "Royal Sedang, 1888," and a person who has discovered the secret of ærial navigation, begs for funds to assist him to perfect his invention. These are but a few specimens of over 2,000 letters received, in the course of twenty days, by the new monarch.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE STUDY OF DANTE.

ON Saturday afternoon, 4th April, the Bishop of Ripon delivered a lecture on "Dante" at Grosvenor House, in aid of the funds of the Paddington-green Children's Hospital. The Duke of Westminster, who was to have presided, was detained by business. There was a very large attendance, conspicuous among the assembly being Mr. Gladstone. After the lecture, which was of a most exhaustive character, the right hon. gentleman was asked to speak. Mr. Gladstone, who was received with applause, said—I have no doubt that there are many present in this room who are much better qualified than myself, by knowledge of the subject, to perform the duty which I am now about to undertake. You will agree with me that it is one that ought under no conditions to be left unperformed. After having heard the lecture from the Bishop, and such a lecture upon such a subject, I desire to make myself—and I feel perfectly safe in endeavouring to make myself—the organ of what I am sure is your universal sentiment, in bearing testimony to the Bishop that we feel ourselves deeply indebted to him for the labour which he has performed. (Hear, hear.) I shall not attempt to describe that lecture; much of it lies upon ground perhaps too tender and too sacred for me to tread. I cannot but believe that such a lecture from such a man will be of the utmost value. You know how profoundly interesting it was; and for my own part, as far as my partial and occasional studies qualify me to speak, I wish to bear testimony to its extreme learning, I wish to bear testimony that in my opinion the Bishop has in no degree exaggerated the magnitude and importance of the subject. It is hardly possible to exaggerate it in the respects to which his lordship has directed our attention. Dante has a place that is absolutely alone in the whole compass of what is commonly called literature. I do not think that there is any writer who can for a moment compete with Dante in what I may term his creative power; in fact, I do not exaggerate it by saying that in my opinion the study of Dante is a very serious matter, entailing a very serious responsibilty. It is impossible for any thinking person to give himself seriously to that study without feeling profoundly its effects in his inward being, and if not the better for that study he must be the worse. Such are the lessons which the poem of Dante conveys, and such is the power with which they are conveyed. There is no poem in which the experience of man is reflected as it is here, and to such a degree that it constitutes a broad line, I think of differentiation between the study of Dante and the study of every other secular author—I will not undertake to say whether between him and every author, who has treated professedly of the highest destinies of man. Now, my Lord Bishop, I am one of those who profoundly lament the decadence, the undoubted decadence, of Italian study generally in this country, and in most other European countries, at the present day. I have observed with much satisfaction that that decline has not affected the study of Dante in the same manner or in the same degree as it has affected Italian literature in general; and I may rejoice to think that that which is certainly the crown of all Italian literature has by its own force, its own attractive power, enlisted in its service the thoughts and labours of many minds, even amidst all the exciting demands of the period in which we live. And here, my lord, I think I may state that we ought to feel ourselves under special obligation to yourself, because if in the high position in which you are placed, with the responsibilities and the labours which come upon you from day to day, you have been able to give your mind in so comprehensive a manner and in so deeply earnest a spirit to this remarkable and peculiar study, it is a great encouragement to others, it is a great appeal to others, and it goes far to warrant the hope that you have been sowing seed to-day which may germinate in many minds, and may tend to bring many followers into the path which you have endeavoured to open. I wish thus to urge my lord, the expression of my own sense of obligation, and I feel very well assured that in the main, allowing for my own infirmities and errors, I have expressed the sentiment of the whole of the great assembly which I see before me.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE command of the 3rd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, which has been vacant since the death of Colonel Archibald Keen, its former Adjutant and late chief, has been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Man, who, by strange chance, was brought back to the regiment from the Seconded List on the very day Colonel Keen died. Lieutenant-Colonel Man has a record of foreign service which any officer in the Army might be proud of, and it has been his good fortune to make his mark both as a soldier and as an administrator. His many friends in the East will hail his present promotion as "a pledge of better times," and few men have better deserved the decoration which has those words for a motto than the ex-Aide-de-Camp to poor "Val." Baker.

It is stated that Mr. Richard Sennett, R.N., the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, will resign his appointment in June next, having accepted an offer from Messrs. Maudslay, Son and Field, the well-known marine engineers of Lambeth. If it is true that his salary is to be 2,500*l.* a year, his decision is hardly to be wondered at, as he, with immense responsibilities, only receives 1,000*l.* a year at the Admiralty, the same pay as is given to a principal clerk. It is understood that he will take with Messrs. Maudslay the position at present occupied by the Hon. George Duncan, who is about to retire from active engineering work. It is to be hoped that, if no thoroughly efficient successor to Mr. Sennett can be found among the engineers of the Navy, the Admiralty will not hesitate to go outside it, though in that case they must be prepared to offer rather more money.

Captain E. B. Pusey, R.N., contends that our Mediterranean Squadron is not so strong as it ought to be, and, as he says, comment is unnecessary on the disgraceful state of things in our Channel Fleet. It has over and over again been pointed out by naval men, Lord Charles Beresford among them, that the ships of the Channel Squadron should consist of the very flower and pick of our navy, instead of being, as they are, its cast-off refuse. In case of a sudden declaration of war—and declarations of war mostly are sudden nowadays—it is the Channel Squadron that ought to be fit and ready to bear the first shock of onslaught, to be in the forefront of the battle. It is hardly going too far to say that on this fitness and readiness the whole fortune of a war might largely depend. One swift and crushing blow at the beginning of the contest might be of inestimable service to us, and to deliver it we have a few wretched old tinpots. Captain Pusey is mistaken however, remarks a naval correspondent, in counting the Colbert and Redoubtable among first-class ironclads, for both ships were launched 14 years ago, and, what is of more importance, both are built of wood, and the Colbert has not more than 6¼in. armour, which makes her only a sort of improved Royal Oak.

From Malta it is reported that the Edinburgh, after being docked, went out on a full power trial on the 1st inst., and without difficulty made 14½ knots, whereas before her foul bottom was cleansed she only did 11½ knots. This is an enormous difference. The Immortalite, at Chatham, has just had her hull coated with Ratjhen's paint.

Truly the ways of the Admiralty are sometimes wonderful, writes the *Globe*. The Superb is to keep her old inefficient muzzle-loading armament because it would cost too much money to alter her ports so as to suit 22-ton breechloaders, although many thousands of pounds are, very properly, to be spent on giving her new engines and boilers. The Nelson, a comparatively weak and unimportant ironclad, destined to relieve the Revenge at Queenstown, is to have a new armament of four 22-ton and eight 5-ton breechloaders. that is, when the Ordnance Department can find the guns.

The loss to the German Navy by the disaster at Samoa, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is severe, for the men-of-war were comparatively new vessels, and carried modern equipments. The Olga, which it is hoped may yet be saved, was launched at Stettin in 1880. Her armament consisted of eight 6-in. 4-ton and two 4-in. breech-loaders, her horse-power was 2,000, and speed about 12 knots. She carried 267 officers and men. The Alder was launched at Kiel in 1883. Her armament consisted of four 6-in. 4-ton breech-loaders; displacement, 884 tons; 650 horse-power; and complement, 128; out of which she has lost 4 officers and 16 men. Her speed was not more than 9 knots. The Eber was a still smaller vessel, a composite gunboat of 490 tons, launched at Kiel in 1886, She carried 3 guns and 87 men. Her loss is reported to be 5 officers and 70 men, the only part of her crew that was saved having been on shore. She was tossed on the coral beds, and broke up at once.

Of the American ships, the Vandalia arrived at Apia on February 23, and the Trenton, carrying Admiral Kimberly's flag, left Panama on January 13. The flagship was a wooden corvette built at New York in 1874, and carried an armament of 12 guns, principally muzzle-loaders. Her displacement was 3,900 tons, with 2,500 horse-power, crew of 350, and speed about 10 knots. The Vandalia was a wooden corvette of 2,155 tons, launched at Boston in 1874. She carried 225 officers and men, of whom 4 officers and 40 men are reported to have been lost, including the Captain. Her horse-power was 1,150, and speed not more than 10 knots. The Nipsic is a sloop of 1,375 tons, launched at Washington in 1878, but had recently been refitted and rearmed. According to the latest telegrams this vessel has been floated and will be saved.

A great impression has (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* is informed) been made upon the German Emperor by the fact that the House of Commons has now in effect voted the addition of seventy ships of war to the British navy, and his Majesty has followed the debates on the subject with the deepest interest. The events of the last few years have made his Majesty realise that he is the ruler of a great naval as well as a great military power, and it may almost be said that his military enthusiasm and attention are equally divided between his army and his fleet. The Chauvinists were flattering themselves that this steadily increasing fleet, the wonderful creation of the last eighteen years, was gradually beginning to bring Germany alongside of England as a naval power, but the prospect of this sudden and enormous accession of strength to the British navy has rather taken away their breath, and made them pause in their calculations. The Emperor himself, too, is not unaffected by this feeling of surprise; but he is animated by an earnest ambition to emulate to some extent the example of England, and doubtless this ambition will only be stimulated by the monster naval review at Spithead in July, to which his Majesty is looking forward, as to one of the greatest treats and compliments that are awaiting him in England.

The case of Captain and Honorary Major R. Anderson, who has just retired from the 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, says a service paper, may be quoted in proof of the valuable service rendered by the militia and its *personnel* in a time of national emergency. Commissions in the Army being extremely difficult to obtain 35 years ago, Major Anderson, on the outbreak of the Crimean War, joined the Renfrew militia, in the hope by that means to secure appointment to the Line. Shortly afterwards commissions were offered to any Militia officers who would bring with them 50 volunteers, the number afterwards being raised to 75. Major Anderson succeeded in getting together the required number, and was appointed to the 95th Regiment, then before Sebastopol. He had not thegood fortune to get out to the Crimea, but he served with the regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny, afterwards exchanging into the 37th Regiment, and rejoining the Renfrew Militia on his retirement fromthe Army. He retires after a continuous service of 34 years. The strength of the Renfrew Militia at the time of the Crimean War was 600 rank-and-file. In two years it sent to the Line 7 officers and 600 men. A service which can produce such results in a time of difficulty is not one to be despised, or allowed to run to seed for lack of encouragement.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, sitting in the Chancery Division, had before him on April 8 the action brought by the Crown to restrain the Queen Anne and Garden Mansions Company (Limited), from carrying up their new buildings to such a height as to materially interfere with the free access of light to the Guards' Memorial Chapel. The chapel, though under the control of the War Department, is the property of the Crown, for whom the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Joyce appeared. The chapel was erected in 1837, and twelve or fourteen years ago was embellished and beautified with some mosaic frescoes. Before the defendant company commenced operations there was a clear open space on the south side of the building of from 100 feet to 120 feet, and the defendant now proposed to build at the west end to within 20 feet of the chapel, and to carry their building at that part 135 feet in height. The remainder of the frontage would be about 40 feet from the chapel. The effect of this, the Attorney-General said, would be to cut off from the chapel the sun's direct rays on all days of the year when it would be of value. This was not a case for money compensation, and the Crown wanted to protect the ancient rights of light. The defendants did not deny substantial interference with solar light, but rested their case on the allegation that the diminution was not sufficiently material to warrant the interference of the Court.

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SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
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SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
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SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

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By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
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SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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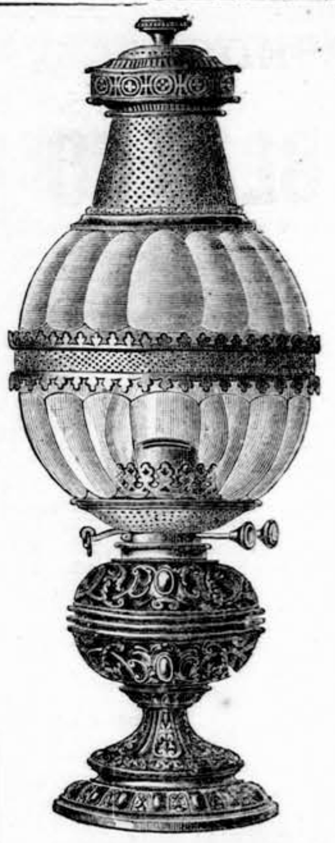

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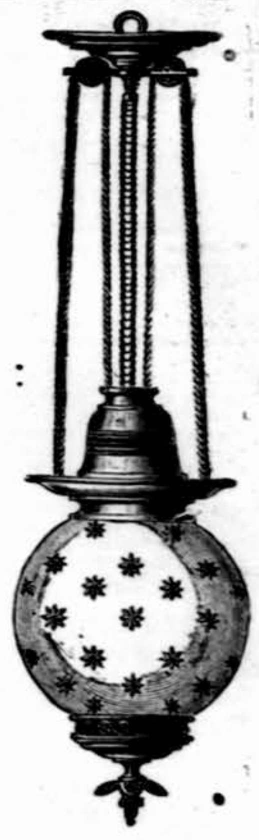

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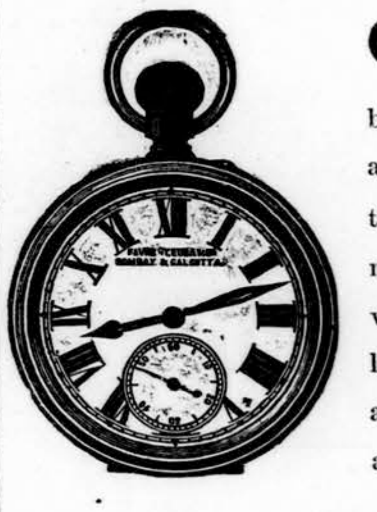

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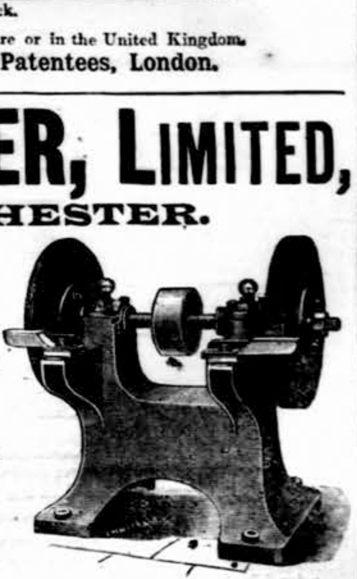
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